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FRANCIS E. HUGHES, Clerk to the Governors. 6, Mill Street, Maidstone. December 19, 1912.

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NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain
*Reviews of VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND: Bedford; Surrey;
and Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; and
MONTAIGNE'S ESSAIS, Reproduction en
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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (December 28) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Stevens' 'Dramatic History'—Epitaphiana—Inscriptions in the Chelsea Hospital Burying-Ground—Christmas Eve in Provence—"Hogmanay" and "Aguillanneuf"—Tong Church Treasure—On a Proverb in Shakespeare—Halley Surname—Propitiatory Sacrifice on the Opening of a Tumulus—"The Black Boy" of Gillingham.

QUERIES:—"To carry one's life in one's hands"—"Dope," "to Dope," "Doper"—Brawn—McFunn—The Sale of Cherries Prohibited—"Oake," "Oke"—A Memory Game—John Wilson—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Fisher Family—Onions planted with Roses—Pope's 'Iliad': Price Received—"Trow"; "Wayzgoose"—James T. Seward—Fulwood—Jane Austen: Godmersham House—"Funk"; "Fink"—"Ian Roy."

REPLIES:—Privilege and Licence to Publish: Copyright—"Finstall"—The Dutch Ell—Gore of Weimar—Symbol for "Li"—The Terminal—"ac"—John Reynolds, Wilkes's Attorney—Curious Entry in Register—Capt. Pitman—Joseph Hart—Thomas Pretty, Vicar of Hursley—Earth-eating—The Rites of the Church—Rev. David George Goyder, F.R.S.—Benjamin Harris—The Stones of London—The Three Wishes—General Beatson and the Crimean War—Cawthorne—History of Churches in situ—French Sonnet: Félix Arvers—Skelton—Gray's 'Elegy': Translations and Parodies—My Old Letters: a Poem, by Dr. Horatius Bonar.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Dictionary of National Biography," Second Supplement, Vol. III. Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (December 21) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Christmas and New Year in Paris—Jonathan King and his Collections—Feminism in the Seventeenth Century—Evergreens at Christmas—Dickensiana: Fagin—Odd Street-Name—Lady Nelson's Marriage Lines—"Point-in-View Chapel," Exmouth.

QUERIES:—"To tool the reins"—Etymology of Esher—Water of the Dead Sea—French: O'Connor—Variants in 'Kenilworth'—Darnley's Descent—Christie of Baberton—Arkinstall: Boniface—"Puss in Pattens"—Hampden Surname—Author Wanted—Carlyle's "Carcassonne"—Fire-Ritual—"Apium"—Campbell—References Wanted—Topcliffe, Rack-Master of the Tower—Exoiseman Gill—W. Dargan—Symbolism of the Pentalpha.

REPLIES:—Dooms in Churches—Novalis and J. S. Mill on Suicide—"Uncle Tom"—"Bingen on the Rhine"—"E'en as he trod"—A "Dish" of Tea—"Club Walks"—"Out" for a Thing—Galigiani—East Anglian Families—Royal Tunbridge Wells—Belshazzar's Feast—"Musica Proibita"—"Selling of a horse" by Popsy—Macdonald: MacQueen—Wreck of the Royal George—Regimental Sobriquets—Ireland's Stolen Shire—"Loss and Gain": "From Oxford to Rome"—Maidens' Garlands—Great Glemham—Fulwood: Halley.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Science of Etymology"—"Modern English Biography"—"Herbals"—"Short History of Architecture"—"Roget's Thesaurus"—"Archæologia Eliana"—"The Adventurous Simplicissimus."

THE NUMBER FOR DECEMBER 14 CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Gray and the Antrobus Family—Hugh Peters—The Records of the City Livery Companies—The Burial-Place of Jan Zizka—York, 1517 and 1540—Elliott, Defender of Gibraltar, in Aix-la-Chapelle—The Curfew Bell—William Gibson, Miniature Painter—The Byzantine Emperors of Constantinople—A Dutch Tile.

QUERIES:—Leake: Farington of Worden—A Wrestling Match in Fiction—Baron de Noüal de la Loigrie—Burke Quotation—Campden House—"The Letter H to his Little Brother Vowels"—Paget Family—Author Wanted—Died in his Coffin—"Dander"—Completion of Poem Sought—Holywood Premonstratensian Chantry—The Murder of Sarah Stout at Hertford—G. Hubbard—Ivory Seal Found in New Guinea—"Hubberdayn's Coffin"—Zinck: Zincke—Prisoners Taken at Worcester—"I was well, I would be better; I am here"—Jenner Family—Jenner and Parkhurst—Patron Saints—Ships Torpedoed—Prophecy concerning Hagia Sophia—W. Kelly.

REPLIES:—"Notch"—Fielding's Parson Thwackum—Westenhanger in Kent—The Whiteden Doorstep—Oliverotto—Chained Books—Portrait by James Godby—"Pepper for Dirige"—"The Orange Bond" of Holland—Employment of Counsel in Trials for High Treason—"Sex horas somno"—Charter of Henry II.—Wood's 'Athens Oxonienses'—Churchyard Inscriptions—Burial at Midnight—Red Riding-Hood—Bearer of Coat Sought—Jeffrey Hudson and Crofts—Duel—Miss Coghlan of Bath—Chancellors of York Minster—Royal Tunbridge Wells—Parody of Dryden by O'Connell—Milton's 'Lyoidas'—Francis Wilkinson of Lincoln's Inn—Botany—Rev. M. Feilde—Abp. Laud's Relations—Rev. J. Pettingall—Knightley—Christopher Dominick, M.D.—Tobacco in the Seventeenth Century.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"George Palmer Putnam"—"Warwickshire Place-Names"—"The Place-Names of Oxfordshire"—"The Nineteenth Century"—"The Burlington."

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1912.

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LITERATURE

Highways and Byways in Somerset. By Edward Hutton. (Macmillan & Co.)

Messrs. Macmillan are to be congratulated on having secured, as the writer of the latest of this charming series, one who is obviously steeped both in knowledge and love of the county he describes. Mr. Hutton, returning to his native shire after a prolonged absence amidst the gleaming gold of Italy, with eyes saturated with the almost boundless prospects common enough in Tuscany, can still revel with obvious sincerity in the widespread views, of rare beauty and great peace, which are obtainable from such Somerset heights as Beacon Hill on the crest of the Mendips, or on a still wider and more varied scale from the greater height of the Exmoor beacon of purple Dunkery.

Certain writers of this series have somewhat overloaded their pages with literary reminiscences and quotations, whilst others have perhaps erred in giving too great weight to the history of ancient market towns, or to the niceties of archaeological detail; but Mr. Hutton, whilst not neglecting Bath, Glastonbury, Wells, or Taunton, has clearly a preference for the smaller towns and villages, and delights most of all to take the reader with him into the open air and cool breezes of the Mendips, the Quantocks, and Exmoor, or to traverse the mystic Vale of Avalon, the lovely glen of Vallis close to Frome, and the sylvan beauties of the Horner Water. Nevertheless, the pleasantest thing about his book is that there is no straining after picture prose, or "purple patches"; it is written naturally, and has the quiet serenity of the village life so aptly described.

Some of the illustrations are full of charm, and equal to the best that the several artists of the series have given us. Especially is this the case with architectural efforts, such as the old steps and entrance to the Chapter House, Wells, or the fine towers of the churches of Chew Magna and Huish Episcopi. Notable, too, are some of the smaller pictures of buildings—for instance, those of Ditchat church and manor house, the abbey farm of Preston Plucknett, and the manor house and church of Cothelstone. But Miss Erichsen is not at her best when the scope of the picture is on a larger scale; thus the attempt to grasp the view of the main street of Dunster, with the yarn market-house in the foreground, and the tree-encircled castle in the distance, is distinctly disappointing.

One of the most successful chapters is that which deals with the Quantocks and their villages. There is not a single village on either side of this fine range of hills which is destitute either of charm or of intrinsic interest in its old-time buildings. In Mr. Hutton's eyes Cothelstone bears away the palm from all of them. There is certainly a particular charm about the small group of manor house, church, and one or two cottages; but surely it is a strange exaggeration to say that "there is no old manor house in all Somerset more charming or more beautiful than Cothelstone." So far as genuine old work is concerned the manor house of Bratton Court, near Minehead, is far superior. Apparently Mr. Hutton is not aware that more than three-fourths of Cothelstone is due to comparatively recent restoration, or rather conjectural rebuilding. To our mind the village of Cothelstone cannot be compared for beauty and general interest with its neighbour of Crowcombe. Nor is Mr. Hutton always keen to note the special points of an old church. He visits Stogumber in this neighbourhood, and writes somewhat slightly of the church; but to the ecclesiologist it is full of interest. He fails to notice the pendent door-handle or closing-ring of the lower door of the rood stairway, most beautiful ironwork of its kind; the exceptional squint, passing through two piers; the good bench-ends, one with the motto "Tyme tryeth Troth"; and the exterior bench-table of the north aisle; as well as noteworthy features of the arcades and the tower.

Justice is done to the manifold attractions of the ideal little market-town of Dunster, as famous as it is lovely. The neighbouring port-town of Minehead also retains much old-world interest, although the West Somerset line from Taunton has turned it into a modern seaside resort. The old church of St. Michael on the hillside, with its fine grey tower conspicuous both from land and sea, naturally attracts Mr. Hutton's attention, but he misses the most salient points. Nothing, for instance, is said of the singular rude archway of timber into the north chapel; of the elaborately carved font, the

octagonal shaft of which has alternate niched figures of the Evangelists and the Doctors of the Church; or of the "Jack Hammer" figure, now on the roodloft, which used to strike the hours on a bell beneath the tower. The beautiful roodscreen is named, but we read nothing of the wide and largely windowed staircase which gives access to the loft on the south side, thus designed to serve as a lighted beacon for ships seeking the harbour. Mention is made of the "beautiful vestment chest"; but the chest is absolutely unsuited for any such purpose, and was almost certainly constructed in the first instance for domestic use; it bears the arms of Fitzjames. Richard Fitzjames was Vicar of Minehead from 1484 to 1496; in the latter year he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, when he probably gave this chest to the church of Minehead; he was translated to the bishopric of London in 1506.

The Vale of Porlock appeals strongly to our author, and he has much to say, in addition to appreciative words concerning Porlock itself and its little port of Porlock Weir, as to the parishes or chapelries of Luccombe, Selworthy, Wootton Courtney, Tivington, Allerford, and Bossington, which skirt the vale. The walk he suggests from Porlock Weir, across the bay, by the edge of the shingle, to Bossington with its walnut trees and delightful fifteenth-century chapel, not so long since rescued from desecration, and thence, climbing the smooth grass, to Hurstone Point (not Hurlstone, as Mr. Hutton, following a modern corruption, has it), and along the ridge of the North Hill until the descent to Minehead is reached, offers as fine and varied a prospect as any in the kingdom. The only drawback to the writer's keen appreciation of this lovely district is a certain shortcoming in the church notes, which is all the more surprising as Mr. Hutton is obviously a church-lover. These slight blemishes are mainly sins of omission; for instance, the valuable fragments of a pre-Norman cross within the church of St. Dubricius, Porlock, are not noted. In the case, however, of Luccombe church there is a curious blunder. The book speaks of "a fine altar tomb under the tower, once in the south aisle." But this so-called "altar tomb" was moved from that position fully a quarter of a century ago. Its migrations during the last century were frequent and strange. Up to a restoration of 1840, it stood on the north side of the chancel with its one uncarved end against the east wall; it was neither altar nor tomb, but served for the support of the Easter Sepulchre, in the same fashion as those in position at Porlock and Milverton, and there is another at Selworthy, ejected into the churchyard. In 1840 it was placed under the tower. Considered to be a tomb at the next restoration, it was then moved into the easternmost archway of the south arcade. We hope that it will eventually find its way back to its rightful position.

It is pleasant to read of the fine views from Selworthy churchyard, and also to

find an excellent account of the solitary little church of Culbone. Mr. Hutton may rest assured that it is, beyond all doubt, the smallest complete English parish church. There are about half a dozen other claimants to this distinction, but the one or two which are slightly smaller are either mutilated or mere chapelries.

Lovers of Exmoor will rejoice to know that at last a writer has been found capable of penning, in good nervous English, a just encomium on the merits of this exceptional district, and all within the compass of a single brief chapter. Mr. Hutton has had the good sense to see the utter difference between the moor proper, and the glory of its surroundings. As a rule, the traveller sees only the fringe or confines of the moor, the beautiful country which surrounds it. It is the intensity of the contrast between the two that tends to quicken the admiration for Exmoor as a whole. After all, those who blend the weirdly dreary centre with the outskirts in their recollections of Exmoor are not so far wrong, since both were required in the old days to make up the royal forest that bore that name. All the immediately surrounding parishes, to some extent under cultivation, so essential to the life of the deer, were within the forest bounds, and were subject to the severe restrictions of the forest law.

Did space permit, it would be well to quote passages such as those that tell of the prospects in all directions from the summit of Dunkery, or the admirable description of a meet of the staghounds on Cloutsham Ball; but we are sure that those who have known Somerset the longest will thoroughly enjoy Mr. Hutton's pages, whilst others will be tempted to visit some of the finest scenery in England.

Works of Robert Louis Stevenson.—Vols. XI.—XXV. Swanston Edition. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE SWANSTON EDITION of Stevenson's works is now complete, and makes a handsome show on the bookshelves. We have previously referred to Andrew Lang's Introduction, which is mainly a personal appreciation. This is the only edition of the three collected issues which is not annotated, but appears in its original integrity. The outstanding thought which it evokes is the remarkable discrepancy between public taste and contemporary criticism illustrated by the success of three successive editions of one author. It is about twenty years since the Edinburgh Edition appeared, inaugurated in Stevenson's lifetime under the editorship of Sir Sidney Colvin. It is only a few years since the Pentland Edition was issued under the auspices of Mr. Edmund Gosse. Yet here is a third of two thousand copies! Stevenson's appeal began with the elect, but, if we are to judge by results, either the field of the elect has broadened considerably, or there is a perfunctory acceptance of him in other and Philistine quarters. Against this all that is domin-

ant in modern criticism has struggled hard. Mr. George Moore, a single voice in his time, has now plenty of supporters. These consentient voices have decried Stevenson as artificial, as dealing only with romantic issues, as divorced from modern problems, and as self-conscious in his wonderful style.

Nevertheless, in defiance of the fashionable fiction of to-day Stevenson holds his own. It is apparently true that advance is by sinuous lines, and that the mode of yesterday returns in the cycle of the wheel. Yet it is not hard to see how the vogue of this author has been maintained and extended. He has variety, though this be ordered within the limits of a strong personality. Indeed, it may be that the strength of his individuality has helped to secure his position. It is true that he refrained from the novel in its modern sense, but that was because he distrusted his own restraint of subject and treatment. Yet the man who painted so vividly a colourless character like Mrs. Henry Durie could scarcely have failed even in dealing with innocuous modern types of men and women. The work which should have proved him in this sphere was never completed, yet the fragment of 'Weir of Hermiston' which remains is purely modern, and demonstrates his hitherto untried capacity.

When one looks back over the long procession of Stevenson's works, one is astonished once again at their freshness and brilliancy. The irony of fate made him comparatively popular with 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' the best "shocker" that was ever written. 'Treasure Island' and 'Kidnapped' were glorified boys' books, and are a permanent entertainment to man and child. 'The Wrecker' and 'The Master of Ballantrae' have been criticized as to their form, which certainly was not classic, but they are masterpieces of human observation, knowledge, and dramatic power. The short stories are exemplary, and cover a variable field. 'The Merry Men,' 'Olalla,' 'Will o' the Mill,' 'The Treasure of Franchard,' 'A Lodging for the Night'—the choice is a matter of personal idiosyncrasy. Some of his work Stevenson took laboriously, not to say solemnly, a mood illustrated by his contributions to history. His pilgrimage in the South Seas was found so unpalatable that a periodical which had purchased the serial rights simply dropped publication. But, when one considers and adds up the integral work of the author, one marvels at its varied accomplishment. He wrote poems, some of which will last indelibly in the language; his essays are alive still with wit and learning and sense and humour; his letters are in the front rank; and his fiction will survive as an exposition of all that was best in the revived romantic movement of the late nineteenth century. It must be remembered, too, in judging him that he died at the age of forty-three, and one may fairly assume that his best work was still to come, and would have come.

Queen Mary's Psalter: Miniatures and Drawings by an English Artist of the Fourteenth Century, reproduced from Royal MS. 2 B. VII. in the British Museum. With Introduction by Sir George Warner. (British Museum.)

THE wealth of English mediæval sculpture to which our attention has recently been recalled (see *Athen.*, Nov. 23), is more than paralleled, alike in quantity and quality, by our store of early drawings and illuminations. Like the sculptor, the illuminator reached the highest point of his art in the thirteenth century, and the fourteenth-century artist at his best is in full possession of all the powers of his art, with a taste which had lost something of its feeling for severe purity of line without having fallen to any great extent into the excesses which were afterwards to disfigure it.

Perhaps the finest English work of the early fourteenth century is the manuscript known as Queen Mary's Psalter, the illustrations of which have now been well reproduced by the Oxford University Press for the Trustees of the British Museum. It is a volume of some 319 leaves, with illuminations or tinted drawings on almost every page. The Psalter itself is illuminated in the characteristic style of the day, with a lavish richness of brilliant colour and gold which alone would make it one of the most notable works of art of its century. But the illuminations are by no means its chief interest. Since the tenth century one of the traditional excellences of English art had been its outline drawings, relieved in many cases by faint washes of colour, and in Queen Mary's Psalter drawings of this kind reach a very high standard of performance. Prefixed to the Psalter is a series of some two hundred drawings illustrating Bible history from the Creation to the death of Solomon, arranged in general two on a page. The series of drawings is then continued on the broad lower margin of the Psalter by 464 subjects, taken in turn from Physiologus, grotesques and fancies, scenes of daily life, sports, the Miracles of Our Lady, and the Lives of the Saints.

We know almost nothing of the history of the manuscript before 1553, in which year it reached Queen Mary's hands, thanks to the interposition of a "spectatus et honestus vir," Baldwin Smith, a Customs officer, who stopped it when it was on the point of being conveyed abroad, and presented it to the Queen. Our loss in fine manuscripts must have been considerable at that period, since the customs tariff of the reign contains a specific rate of duty on the exportation of painted books per barrel. The book itself affords none of the ordinary hints in its decoration or Calendar to assist us in guessing at its origin. The saints commemorated are the usual ones met with in varieties of the Sarum Use. If, as Sir George Warner seems to think, the book may have been executed for Edward II. or some member of his family, it is strange that no mention of St. Francis or St. Dominic occurs in the Calendar,

although some English saints of later date are included. Perhaps some hint as to origin may be drawn from the presence of St. Cedde, St. Hugh of Lincoln, and St. Frideswide, each of them saints of nine lessons. We have some other works by the artist of this book, notably a fine Apocalypse in the British Museum, and Mr. Perrins's Psalter. It would seem likely that the work proceeded from a London workshop, and there can be no doubt that it was decorated for some one who cherished a special devotion to the Blessed Virgin. It is, by the way, more or less unusual to find her described in the Calendar as "Sancta" Maria, not "Beata." Sir George Warner has gone exclusively to French texts for the sources of the Bestiary drawings and the Miracles of Our Lady. His authority is so great in these matters that we only suggest, with some hesitation, that Latin sources—Bartholomew Anglicus for the Bestiary, and possibly other collections for the Miracles and Lives of the Saints—would be more satisfactory as containing all the incidents.

The editor doubts whether such a book as this was ever intended for use. To our mind it seems certain that it was intended for use by a layman. The Calendar is in a simplified form, and the Psalter in its complete form was still a popular expression of devotion, though shortly to be superseded by the Horæ. There seem to be traces of personal choice in the selection of Saints for the illustrations at the end of the book, though there is certainly no means of fixing on any one person by name either as artist or purchaser of the book. It is important as an epitome of the interests and the art of a great period in our history—the two or three decades before the beginning of the Hundred Years' War. The exact date of it cannot be fixed. A manuscript is usually a little earlier than a sculptured monument of similar style, and the kings sitting with crossed knees, who occur so regularly in the drawings, come into sculpture about 1340, the Miracles of Our Lady appearing in English for the first time in the Lady Chapel at Ely at the same period, while the grotesques of the manuscript appear on the misericords almost simultaneously.

Sir George Warner has treated so fully the technical merits of these drawings that there is no need to do more than call attention to his words. Let us register a mild regret that musicians have been so unfortunate as to select names for their instruments which have failed to meet with the approbation of the authorities in other walks of art. The instruments here called "fiddles" or "violins" are known to musicians as viols, the "guitar" as a mandora. Among the drawings of dances we notice four or five of a sort of farandole, each dancer holding one end of a ribbon, headed by a musician. We would call attention to the invention shown in the poses of the statue of the Virgin and Child in the Miracles of Our Lady series—all are good,

and every one has a point of difference from the rest.

The thanks of all students and lovers of English Art are due to the Trustees for this excellent reproduction of one of its chief monuments.

Primitia: Essays in English Literature.

By Students of the University of Liverpool. (Liverpool, University Press; London, Constable & Co.)

THERE can be no doubt that it is an advantage to a book to have one personality behind it; and the disadvantages of division are intensified when the writers, as in the present case, are not quite mature. We have here, for example, two essays on William Morris, one of them full of brilliant paradoxes, the other a piece of pleasant, conscientious investigation. The latter proceeds on the quiet assumption that Morris's greatness was, as he himself believed, that of a narrative poet; the other roundly denies that he had the gift of narrative at all. The effect is distracting. We become disproportionately aware of the qualities lacking in each writer; each in what he has seems to be reminding us of what the other has not. We begin to look out instinctively for the statements with which we shall disagree, and throughout the volume we find a good many, touching things large and small. The strangest, perhaps, is Mr. W. T. Young's reference to the Hellenic spirit as a source which does not "promise much to Comedy"—a remark which prepares us for his subsequent comparison of 'Don Juan' to the 'Canterbury Tales.' Then Mr. Dixon Scott, in the first sentence of his essay, calls "but" an epithet; and this, too, is disheartening. The solidest and simplest contribution to the volume is Miss Jane Bradshaw's 'Material for a Memoir of Hartley Coleridge.' She gives not only the material, but also the memoir, and, though hardly a sentence is without a note to indicate the authority for it, keeps her style living and sympathetic throughout.

The volume opens with an essay on 'Blake's Symbolism and Some of its Recent Interpreters,' by Mr. J. P. R. Wallis. He devotes himself in the main to an analysis of M. Paul Berger's views, but his own contribution to the subject is ingenious, and would be important if he had succeeded in establishing it. He thinks that Blake passed through a definitely anti-Christian period, and became enmeshed for a time in the toils of a necessitarian philosophy. The general tendency of students has been to regard Blake's symbolic system as the exposition of a point of view which he held consistently throughout his life. If we could recognize a change of doctrine and assign a date to the change, much new light might be obtained. Mr. Wallis resorts to external evidence to prove his case, and we must regretfully confess that what he brings forward does not seem to us to

bear the interpretation he puts upon it. May it not be by more than a coincidence that on the very page in which he is stating his main point, to the effect that "in all that Blake wrote between 1793 and 1797 there is scarcely a single reference to Christianity," he should quote from the 'Songs of Experience,' published by Blake himself in 1794, those remarkable lines:—

The Death of Jesus set me free,
Then what have I to do with thee?

When in 1802 Blake wrote to Butts, "I still and shall to Eternity embrace Christianity and adore him who is the express image of God," it is probable that he was thinking of certain artistic principles which to him had a religious sanction; but, even if the reference is to religion as we commonly understand the term, it is to be noted that what he asserts is that in spite of difficulties and temptations he has been faithful. The lines to Flaxman, which, written in 1800, describe his inner life in retrospect, breathe the same spirit.

Prof. James Holmes's essay on 'The Treatment of Nature in Crabbe' is so slight as to be almost grudging; he points out Crabbe's scientific bent, expounds other acknowledged characteristics, and, having remarked that Crabbe was influenced by Wordsworth, adds that "of the intenser Nature-worship of Shelley there are no signs" to be found in him. But who would have looked for any? Miss Edith Birkhead, following this with an essay on 'The Imagery and Style of Shelley,' is all expansiveness and enthusiasm, even assuring us that Shelley "never confuses the unsubstantial and ethereal with the vague and formless," though she afterwards admits that the charges of vagueness which have been brought against her hero "are not entirely without justification."

The most striking essay in the book, in spite of solecisms and extravagances, is Mr. Dixon Scott's 'The First Morris,' to which we have already alluded. Mr. Scott, unusual in everything, takes the view that the essential Morris is the Morris of 'The Defence of Guenevere,' and his essay is largely an attempt to induce the reader, in response to the mingled appeals of rhetoric and rapture, to share that view with him. Mr. Scott when he is telling us how to feel is unimpressive; he pours forth his predilections so ungovernably that we shrink from exposing ourselves to their influence. The best part of his essay is its penetrative analysis of the psychology underlying Morris's poetic production in youth and manhood. Here he is original and convincing, and, though we are inclined to draw inferences different in many respects from his, we must express our conviction that he has the critic's essential faculty of vision. We look forward to the time when he will surrender his present delight in wrongheadedness, and realize that his thought is good enough to be expressed clearly and naturally.

THE WORKS OF BROWNING.

WITH the publication of Vols. IX. and X. the handsome Centenary Edition of Browning, which was begun in May, is complete, and it certainly deserves that frequently misused adjective. Sir Frederick Kenyon has annotated the text throughout with admirable candour and knowledge. He tells us, so far as it can be ascertained, the genesis of each poem, its date, and its dramatic or personal significance, and adds notes as to characters in art, music, or letters whom the ordinary reader cannot be expected to know. Mrs. Orr's 'Handbook,' published some years ago, was not adequate in this way, and the later research of Hall Griffin and others has cleared up a good many points which were obscure. The information now available should surely, as we have suggested before, go beyond a limited edition. We hope either for a revision of the 'Handbook' or the republication in a little volume of Sir Frederick's notes.

It is a work worth doing. The old ideas of dividing life's actions and motives into crude black and white, definitely good and bad, are gone, and the present world wants something more than the dull-eyed morality of earlier centuries. Here Browning is essentially modern. He is a thinker seeking always to throw some new light on human character; the story comes out with the impress of his own mind, and we find a new moral to it, a defence we should not have readily conceived, or a beauty latent in evil. As the poet grew in years, he was dominated by the philosopher. We do not say that poetry is absent—indeed, it shines out suddenly in many a piece overweighted with thought; but the main content of these later pieces is an exposition of Browning's thought hidden under a cloak of bewildering variety, and inferior in artistry.

Coming to details, we note that the gallery of portraits is finished by Legros's picture of Browning at seventy-six, and a photograph of him at seventy-seven, both admirable likenesses. The 'Pacchiarotto' volume includes a wild orgy of ingenious rhyme and grotesque doggerel, and the predominance of the personal instead of the dramatic or narrative note is marked. Sir Frederick has a judicious reference to Browning and his onslaughts on the critics. 'Bifurcation' "illustrates Browning's delight in approaching a subject from an unusual point of view." 'La Saisiaz' takes the leading place in this volume; it is, perhaps, too philosophic for the average and impatient reader of to-day; still, it is "charged with fresh and vivid emotion, which gives light and warmth to the reasoning." There are several shorter pieces, presenting no difficulties, which would figure in any representative selection of the poet's work; and at the end seven 'Additional Poems' appear for

Works of Robert Browning. With Introductions by Sir F. G. Kenyon. Vols. IX. and X. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

the first time in a collected edition. They include a sonnet on 'Helen's Tower,' commemorated also by Tennyson, and, if not important, they are "at least not unworthy of memory," like other discarded pieces of poets which from time to time we regret to see revived.

The last volume contains some charming lyrics, in particular 'Never the Time and Place,' which are an exception to "the inevitable decline in poetic power and inspiration." The longer pieces do not reach the level of Browning's earlier work, but Sir Frederick rightly emphasizes the freshness and verve of his lyrical gift in old age, culminating in the 'Epilogue,' a final and triumphant expression of faith. The notes end with a happy quotation from a letter by Miss Violet Brooke Hunt (*Spectator*, October 25th, 1902). She records that our soldiers in South Africa were eager to carry with them the words of

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward.

IN THE BALKANS.

MR. PHILIP GIBBS AND MR. BERNARD GRANT are the first war correspondents to publish a book on the Balkan struggle. They warn readers that their 'Adventures of War' contains only meagre descriptions of battles, and say that they were neither of them allowed to see much of the fighting, and were, indeed, treated rather as prisoners than as friends. We hardly thought it possible that two war correspondents (on different sides) could have finished their work and returned home without, in the course of a serious war, seeing a single man killed or hit by a shell or bullet. Yet the only people they actually saw killed were two unfortunate men who were hanged to a tree.

At the start the Bulgarian censor made it clear what newspaper-men must not write about; and when asked if there were anything that they could write on, he replied—with great gravity—"There is much interest in Bulgarian literature." In spite of difficulties placed in their way, the authors have drawn a vivid picture of what happens before and after a great battle, and they show the hardships borne by peasants suddenly called from their fields and homes to fight a death struggle against people of whom they knew nothing. In the early days of the war they note that girls, dressed in the sheepskin jackets and white woollen trousers worn by men, were taking their places in the Bulgarian ranks. Perhaps the chief secret of Bulgarian success was this: "No men were sent to the front without the supplies of food necessary. It was only the Turks who were sent out to fight without food."

Adventures of War with Cross and Crescent. By Philip Gibbs and Bernard Grant. (Methuen & Co.)

Aux Pays Balkaniques, Monténégro, Serbie, Bulgarie. Par Alphonse Muzet. Collection "Les Pays Modernes." (Paris, Roger.)

Mr. Gibbs, who was with the Bulgarians, mentions some interesting facts about the use of an aeroplane and an airship, and gives frightful pictures of the retreat of the panic-stricken, starving Turks, and the heaps of corpses which blocked the roads.

Mr. Bernard Grant, who was with the Turks, started from Constantinople (by no fault of his own) only in time to meet the refugees from Kirk Kilisse. At Lule Burgas he was only near enough to hear the guns; but he says that the Turks were out of ammunition, and that they "fought resolutely and doggedly, although they had gone into the battle hungry and were starving at the end of it"; and, as the battle went on, he saw thousands "literally running from the distant guns. They were like great flocks of sheep scared by the wolf." Apart from cholera, there is always the same tale of those he saw lying dead: "It was hunger and fatigue, as much as loss of blood, that killed them." When Mr. Grant arrived at Chatalja in the great retreat, he found only a few Turkish soldiers there. Political and financial reasons had called a halt, but Mr. Grant thinks that by their failure to take advantage of their great opportunity after Lule Burgas, the Bulgarians lost much for which they had fought.

Both correspondents had to rely too much on hearsay. Some of the information is not worth much; for instance, a Bulgarian officer remarks, "There will be no non-combatants and no quarter"; but, when we bear in mind the number of prisoners taken, it seems hardly worth while to give us that officer's tale. There are a few misprints, and we wonder why there is no map.

The 'Aux Pays Balkaniques' of M. Muzet was in the press before the outbreak of hostilities, but the preface and concluding chapter have been written since the results of the fighting were known. The author lived for some years in the countries he describes, and on Montenegro, Serbia, and Bulgaria he writes with knowledge. He draws attention to the fact that the Budget of Montenegro contains only about 10,000*l.* for military expenses, and he shows that, in addition to an army of some 40,000 men, Montenegro possesses good guns, fine uniforms, and a military school. 'The Statesman's Year-Book' partly explains the mystery when it says that Russia contributes 55,000*l.* a year towards military and other expenditure; but M. Muzet is, perhaps, right when he remarks that Montenegro has a secret Budget of four millions of francs. Our author shows that Serbia is not always that "Poor Man's Paradise" which some English writers have made it appear. The conditions of life among the peasants are often terrible; and in carpet factories women earn from a penny to twopence for a day of twelve hours' work.

The book contains much useful information and some excellent photographs; but the map is not good, and it does not give one of the railways twice named by the author.

TRAVEL PICTURES.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR BHAWANI SINGH has given us a delightful book about his travels in Europe in 1904. He has a kind word for everybody, except for some Spaniards and Italians who ill-treated horses. Nothing escapes his eye; he inquires into the meaning of everything (even the three gilt balls over our pawnshops); and he notices all sorts of odds and ends which have some interest, though they are so familiar to us that we never think about them. He is amusingly exact, and when he leaves India he notes the minute at which the boat sailed.

The sight of the huge steamer had a paralysing effect on him and his friends. They were not ill, but they sat in their cabins the first evening, being "quite helpless." At a later date some of his suite were seasick, but he had his own remedy: "I kept one eye shut all the time, as I had been told that this prevented 'mal de mer,' and it seemed to be so, as I was not sick at all." He looks into the ship's library for scientific works, but finds only novels. He tells travellers that for the ship "a deck-chair is indispensable, and if a passenger can take one or two extra, so much the better." He examines everything on the ship, and, after he has been in the engine-room, he asks: "How can such heavy things float in water?" When Marseilles is reached, he drives to an hotel, and the lift "flew upwards." He is pleased with his rooms, and writes: "What a poor life Indian Princes lead compared with that of a passenger who has taken up his abode.... in such a palace as this!" French horses seem "almost as big and strong as our Indian elephants." When he sees an election crowd in France he notes that the candidate "makes them drunk and then asks them to vote for him." At a party in Madrid he had for the first time to take a lady in to dinner, and he was "somewhat embarrassed, not being certain whether what I was doing was correct." When he pays a visit to the King of Spain, he says that, being in evening dress, "we looked rather funny.... at midday." At Lisbon he "learned with dismay that there was no bathroom attached to any bedroom." When he goes by railway he complains that there are no baths on the train, and he constantly marvels how French and German people can live without baths; but, when in London he sees the Serpentine, he writes: "There are some quaint people who bathe daily here.... having to break the ice in winter." He advises every one to visit the Army and Navy Stores; but he was himself, indeed, an indefatigable sightseer. He went to our work-houses, to the East-End, Messrs. Sutton's seed ground, Messrs. Huntley & Palmer's,

pen factories, and mackintosh works. On the East of London he remarks: "I was among the very poor.... but they were so polite to me in every way." When he visits the House of Commons, courtesy compels him to say of the member who introduced him: "He made an excellent speech"; but he adds: "I could not help noticing.... that members were not always attentive to the speeches, and I wondered how under these circumstances they knew which way to vote."

In Germany and Austria he worked hard and saw everything. The barber's shop at Marienbad had a special fascination for him; shampooing he "wanted to see very much"; the barbers are "very polite and do a great deal for the price." But he dislikes the German habit of keeping windows shut, and suggests that "they do not open their windows because they are afraid to foul the air outside."

There are a few trifling mistakes that should be corrected, but we name only one or two. The Hotel Faulhorn is not the highest inhabited point in Europe. Two different years are given for the crowning of the German Emperor at Versailles. The statement that Heligoland was exchanged for a Protectorate over Zanzibar, "which then belonged to Germany," needs further explanation.

The tour which Sir Frederick Treves has made into a rather pretentious book is that usual for the modern tripper in the Holy Land. In former days, when travelling was done on horseback, a tour in Syria was a romantic and (*pace* Mark Twain) a dignified proceeding, which no one would have dreamt of undertaking in the rainy season. The modern way is different. Sir Frederick Treves landed at Jaffa; took the train up to Jerusalem; was driven thence in a cab, "in the form of a Victoria which had probably seen its better days in the streets of Paris or of Naples," to visit Bethlehem and Jericho; returned by train to Jaffa, there took ship to Haifa; from Haifa went by carriage to Tiberias; from Semakh to Damascus by rail; from Damascus back to Haifa by rail. To the present reviewer, who has ridden over a good part of Syria, choosing his own road, it seems no wonder that Sir Frederick Treves got little pleasure from his journey, particularly as he chose to travel in mid-winter. The reason given for this strange selection is itself strange: though the spring "is the time of flowers, it is also the time of tourists.... they come in ravening hordes." But the tourists keep to a small beaten track, and so can easily be avoided. If Sir Frederick Treves, himself a tourist, adhering strictly to the beaten track, could not endure their presence, still all the months of summer were at his disposal. Of these he writes as:

"the months of heat and drought, when the land dries up, when the vegetation crackles like a parchment, and the earth is baked like a brick."

Things are not half so bad as that in summer, and, were they so, the glorious sunshine would be some amends; it is to be preferred at least to rain and slush when one is visiting world-famous cities and romantic sites.

The author grows unreasonably annoyed when told, in answer to vituperations of the country, "But you should see it when the flowers are out." His indignation with the stony landscape and its admirers is amusing, being obviously rooted in self-will. He quotes from "one who knew the country well":

"Those who describe Palestine as beautiful must have either a very inaccurate notion of what constitutes beauty of scenery, or must have viewed the country through a highly-coloured medium."

In the late spring and summer the highly coloured medium (a crystal air) is ever present, therefore unavoidable.

He blames the Turks and natives of the land for much that is the work of foreign enterprise, not yet assimilated. The natives never wanted carriage-roads or railways, which, with the foreign immigrants, have brought in squalor, a thing unknown in days of old, though dirt was plentiful. The tourist and the pauper immigrant have, in fact, done much more than the Turk to render the land desolate in the sense here deplored.

The author's view of Christianity, deriding "Churches," precluded any lively interest in pilgrim "sites." He was filled with admiration for the Dome of the Rock; enjoyed the drive from Haifa round the bay to Acre; and was charmed with Damascus. In the last-named city he bought attar-of-roses and some other trifles, of which the bill, in Arabic, is reproduced. This is certainly a curiosity, for the amounts are wrongly added, and the latter part of the account seems to record a private transaction between the merchant and the dragoman.

The style of the book is vivacious, sometimes to the verge of flippancy. Sir Frederick Treves has a trick of parodying classical and Bible stories which is irritating:—

"The story of this ill-used woman [Andromeda] is little more than an episode in a family brawl.... Of course Perseus, according to the etiquette of the time, married Andromeda."

"Samson 'rotting' Delilah is a little comedy that the boy in the Bible class will ever appreciate, just as he will understand that nothing but Samson's love of swagger would have caused him to 'give himself away' as he did over the matter of the riddle."

Mark Twain in "The Innocents Abroad" performed the jester in the Holy Land to admiration. Sir Frederick Treves is much too weighty to attempt such pranks, and cannot be so easily forgiven.

Travel Pictures: the Record of a European Tour. By Bhawani Singh. Longmans & Co.)

The Land that is Desolate: an Account of a Tour in Palestine. By Sir Frederick Treves. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THREE MODERN ECONOMISTS.

THE three economists whose works lie before us are widely dissimilar in their methods, but have one great point in common. Prof. Pigou is haunted—we might almost say dominated—by the infinitesimal calculus; Prof. Irving Fisher works from the balance-sheet outwards; and Prof. Cannan cheerfully disregards or else criticizes to death any theory which cannot be tested empirically. The common point of these economists is their effort to reconstruct theory and bring it into touch with daily life.

When the mantle of Dr. Marshall fell upon the shoulders of Prof. Pigou, speculation was rife as to the probable consequences. Outside Cambridge his reputation was not remarkable, his most distinguished book being all but submerged in the torrent of works evoked by the Fiscal Controversy. 'Wealth and Welfare,' however, should satisfy the most sceptical. Although, as might be expected, Dr. Marshall stands godfather to the book, the legitimacy of its parentage is unquestionable. In outlook and method it belongs to Prof. Pigou alone.

At the present time the economic thought of this country is largely concentrated on analysis: Dr. Marshall and other writers by their exposition of the mathematical method, have virtually created a deep gap between the historical school and the pure economists. At the bottom of this gulf lie the horde of social investigators, their piteous cries unheeded by the professional economists, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. J. A. Hobson. Prof. Pigou bridges the gap. He starts off with abstractions and mathematics; he concludes with concrete things, Wages Boards and the like. The satisfaction derivable from the national dividend increases as the marginal net products in all uses approach equality. What are the hindrances and inducements to this equality? Again, what are the effects upon the national dividend of direct transferences from one class of persons to another? The book is, in fact, a study upon the National Minimum. But, while Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb were led to their original formulation of the theory of the National Minimum by the study, on a most elaborate scale, of a single class of actions—those of trade unions—Prof. Pigou, utilizing entirely different methods and virtually all the social investigations of the last twenty years, arrives at very similar conclusions. We have no hesitation in acclaiming 'Wealth and Welfare' as the book which of the economic works published for the last ten years is the most certain to influence subsequent writings. It is the unification of many and varied trains of thought,

Wealth and Welfare. By A. C. Pigou. (Macmillan & Co.)

Elementary Principles of Economics. By Irving Fisher. (Same publishers.)

The Economic Outlook. By Edwin Cannan. (Fisher Unwin.)

and a presage of hope for the future of economics.

'Elementary Principles of Economics' may be described as an excellent introduction to Prof. Irving Fisher's other works, but hardly as an elementary textbook. The present writer yields to none in admiration of the brilliancy of much of Prof. Fisher's work, but cannot recommend for beginners a book which is almost entirely concerned with its author's own theories.

By this time every close student of economics is acquainted with Prof. Fisher's famous equation

$$MV + MV' = PT,$$

where M and M' are respectively the quantities of money in circulation and the bank deposits against which cheques are drawn, V and V' their velocities of circulation, T the volume of trade expressed in terms of the purchasing power of money in a given year, and P the index number of prices referred to the same year. Few students, too, can be unfamiliar with the curious diagram often used by Prof. Fisher to decorate (we cannot say to illustrate) this formula—a ledger and a purse dangling from a rod, and balancing a tray of groceries. The whole science of economics is in a state of flux, but when a future Jevons sits down to write a new 'Theory of Political Economy,' he will in many chapters feel the ghost of Prof. Irving Fisher guiding his pen.

Prof. Cannan is a genial sceptic whose keen criticism is more likely to influence the future of economics than his positive contributions. In the work noticed above Prof. Pigou's analytics have led him to the discovery of "uncertainty-bearing" as a factor in production. Prof. Cannan's methods would tend, we imagine, to place it rather as a factor in distribution. 'The Economic Outlook' offers a number of reprinted articles, with a charming and optimistic Introduction, well worth reading for its own sake. Of the contents we are inclined to regard the chapter on 'The Division of Income' as the most important. Prof. Cannan faces facts, and disregards mathematical demonstrations, and the result is a thoroughly readable book.

CHILD POETRY.

In our review of the first Perse Playbook (*Athen.*, July 13, p. 48), we tried at least to suggest what Dr. Rouse and his helpers maintain as their ideal. To envision a new heaven and a new earth requires singular courage in a schoolmaster, and strength to care nothing for pedagogic tradition. Many, turning from material Socialism as the perfect panacea, dwell more and more upon education as the path to salvation; and, when that education devotes itself to the spirit, the imagination, the individuality, we are surely at the heart

Perse Playbooks: No. 2. *Poems and Ballads by Boys of the Perse School, Cambridge, and an Essay on Boy Poets.* (Cambridge, Hefter & Sons.)

of the matter. It is—if we may say so—the modern analogue to the great realities of mediæval religious education. It develops the spiritual in the boy instead of imposing on him orthodoxies side by side with lessons of worldly value. In the present Playbook we have no plays, but poetry written in the spirit of joy by boys of various ages, and this particular side of Dr. Rouse's work seems to be the province of Mr. Caldwell Cook, who stimulates and supervises, and writes an interesting essay on 'Boy Poets.' We may be pardoned if we pass over the verse of the senior boys. It is definitely conscious and self-critical. The authors may become Newdigate Prize winners; they may become something better. At present they are polished sixth-form scholars and craftsmen, midway in that backwash of the imagination between the inspirations of childhood and maturity.

We turn eagerly to the work of the children, for the child is half a poet. The artist is definitely he who expresses a childlike spirit by the instrumentality of a developed intellect, and often the irony is that the intellect in developing destroys the spirit, while the spirit alone cannot express itself. It takes a Blake to express childhood, and the child writes imitation Milton. Our one trouble with this collection is that it seems scarcely crude enough, scarcely inarticulate enough, till we realize we must not be too rigid in our theories. When a young gentleman, whose intellect (in accordance with our theory) is not sufficiently developed to be able to express the spirit of childhood, wanders out to the phraseology of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' we can only wonder that the result is so well-formed, so little turgid, so little imitative. But, even where we come to cases of first-hand expression, and expect to have to turn back to our Blake for interpretation, we must not be too surprised at the success of the young genius, remembering that, after all, young boys have some intellect, and that, as Mr. Cook points out, within certain limits the youthful imagination can be successful, if it be only, as it were, by luck. We hope the author of the following verses will not be allowed to see this review. They are the flawless inspiration of the child-mind:—

Clouds are rushing very fast,
Will they give us rain at last?
I can see my own dear cloud
Rushing, rushing, very fast!
Rain has come, at last, at last;
Cloud, O cloud, I love thee:
My flowers are reviving fast;
Cloud, O cloud, I love thee!

The same poet (aged 12) began his poem:—

Cloud, O cloud, I love thee,
Streaming across the sky;
Cloud, O cloud, I love thee,
Thou art brilliant to the eye—

where (in the last line) we get the inexpressive crudity which came from the intellect wandering out beyond its proper range and deadening the imagination. The whole poem is extraordinarily interesting as a commentary, showing both how a child can be successfully expressive

and how he can fail for want of the mind of Blake.

Before closing with a note of deep thanks to the school authorities, who seem to have destroyed the schoolboy's animal shame of things spiritual, let us quote one more poet in full:—

Cloudland.

High up in cloudland,
Ever so high:
You hear the birds whistle,
And the lark his cry.

High up in cloudland,
Ever so high:
You hear the wind howl,
And the old moon sigh.

The wonder of this book is, not that there are external influences, but that there are so few. With all the difficulties of a schoolmaster to contend against, Mr. Cook makes us feel that he does not impose upon his pupils, but draws them out, and that this poetry business is but a part of the larger undertaking which is in all things to stimulate rather than to repress.

The Annals of Hampstead. By Thomas J. Barratt. 3 vols. (A. & C. Black.)

MR. BARRATT'S three large volumes, with their copious and excellent illustrations, contain virtually everything of interest that can be known about Hampstead. They begin with the great sea that once flowed over the present Heath, and pass on to the Forest of Middlesex that covered it after the subsiding of the waters, and to the days when Roman settlements were established, and roads ran through the woods. From the year 975 there is a chain, scanty indeed at first, but unbroken, of recorded habitation. Domesday Book provides evidence that the Abbots of Westminster were still, as they had been since the time of Ethelred the Unready, overlords of Hampstead, the state of which Mr. Barratt thus sums up:—

"We can imagine Hampstead as a fair example of the English village of the early Norman period. There were great stretches of corn land and meadow and pasture; and on the wood along the height the hundred hogs found pannage among the acorns and beechmast. There was a mill for the grinding of the corn, this and the little chapel being provided by the Abbey, and a source of profit to it; and some fifteen or twenty families constituted the population."

Wild boars, wild cattle, wolves, and robbers prowled in the forest; shrines stood on its outskirts in Willesden, Muswell Hill, Kilburn, and Gospel Oak; and pilgrims wended their way across to these and the greater sanctuary of St. Albans. By degrees more and more land became alienated from the Abbey, and the dissolution of the monasteries made but little practical change in the life of the village. Thenceforward its story is one of gradual clearing, building, and growth. Londoners began to erect pleasure houses; Belsize Manor House, now entirely destroyed, and Sir Harry Vane's house, of which part is still used as a dwelling, belonged to the middle of the seventeenth century;

and the old Chicken House, pulled down about thirty years ago, was associated by local tradition with the name of Queen Elizabeth. That James I. slept in it was testified upon one of its painted windows.

The really fashionable days of Hampstead date, however, from the early eighteenth century, when the supposed virtue of "the Wells" was greatly advertised, a pump-room and entertainments of various sorts were provided, and visitors began to crowd to the new "Spaw." The Kitcat Club, including some of the best-known men of Anne's reign, met in summer at the Upper Flask Tavern, which in later years was the habitation of that eccentric antiquary George Steevens, and remains still a substantial and roomy residence. Pope, Swift, Addison, Steele, Garth, Arbuthnot, Kneller, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Marlborough, and Walpole belonged to the Club: Arbuthnot lived in Pond Street; Steele had a cottage on Haverstock Hill, at the corner of the road which has been named after him. For a time the smart world of London flocked to Hampstead, drank its slightly ferruginous and ill-tasting waters, listened to the concerts, danced at the balls, and, duly guarded by an armed escort, braved the dangers of the return journey to town. After an interval, during which fashion turned elsewhere, came a revival, a new edifice and a fresh stream of visitors. To this second group belong Richardson, whose Clarissa, it may be remembered, lodged in Hampstead; Dr. Johnson; Fanny Burney, who introduced the "Long Room" into her novel 'Evelina'; Goldsmith; Fielding; Chatham, who had a house still standing at North End; Lord Mansfield, who built himself a house at Caen or Ken Wood; Mrs. Thrale; Erskine, whose Hampstead house still stands; and the beautiful Mrs. Crewe, whose villa stood in Heath Brow, behind Jack Straw's Castle. The Long Room in which Miss Burney's heroine spent so unpleasant an evening survives as a part of the present Weatherall House, but the waters have long ceased to be drinkable.

That artists should love a place where the sun shines for an unusual number of hours and where every turning provides a fresh view is but natural. Mr. Barratt's pages glow with reproductions of Constable's many Hampstead pictures; Blake came here to see Linnell, who lived at Wylde's Farm; Romney had his studio on Holly Mount; Clarkson Stanfield occupied the house called after him in which the Subscription Library is now housed. As for Church Row, never, surely, had any other thoroughfare so many houses in which notable persons have dwelt. Never, perhaps, was there another suburb which exercised so strong an attraction, and which people who had once lived in it found themselves so unwilling to quit. The memory of Shelley's paper boats lingers about the ponds, and that of Keats about Well Walk. Dr. Johnson's wife spent some of her last days

in Frognal, and Dickens celebrated the "red-hot" mutton chops of a Hampstead inn.

All these people, and scores of others, figure in these volumes, almost every page of which communicates some interesting detail. The style is fluent and unpretentious; the illustrations form a veritable treasure; and we have noted but one error—the omission of a surname whereby it appears that Mary Wollstonecraft, instead of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, was Shelley's second wife.

The Inferno. By August Strindberg. Translated by Claud Field. (Rider & Son.)

WE have already noticed two of Strindberg's quasi-autobiographical works in these columns—'The Confession of a Fool' (Aug. 3, p. 114) and 'Legends' (Sept. 28, p. 335). The first is mainly the history of the clash of his own personality with that of another human being; the second an account of his relations—to express the matter in the terms of his idea of it—with powers and personalities other than human, and presumably not embodied, which use, as instruments of compulsion, alike human beings, brute matter, and the mere fugitive aspects of things. In both books the life which has brought him into sinister subjection to unknown forces plays a considerable part. In the 'Confessions' it forms the main theme, and is described more or less in detail; in the 'Legends,' detail being taken for granted, it looms over against the various misery, as sin over against retribution. In this third book it fades away into the background—postulated, as having been, by the state of ruin and disease in which we see the sufferer, but left behind him. With it have disappeared the last traces of the common perspective, of the values conventionally attached to sensible phenomena, which make the alphabet of ordinary life. Everything is a vehicle, a weapon, and as such equal to everything else in potentiality—be it a person, a landscape, the shape of a half-consumed coal, or the dints in a pillow. Time is a duel fought by the sufferer and another—an unseen antagonist; and material things and their appearance surge this way and that between them as speech between two interlocutors, and have just as much or as little reality as that. It is the *ne plus ultra* of subjectivity.

The treatment, however, is not so unexampled as to justify the American critic, quoted in the Introduction, who declares that "Strindberg is the greatest subjectivist of all time." The 'Inferno' itself might give us a hint towards a better judgment. In the first place, the subjective character of Strindberg's work makes a somewhat exaggerated impression, on account of the fact that it is displayed through the phenomena of the material world. This counts, for *l'homme sensuel moyen*, undoubtedly as the securest of all anchorages in the objective, and, when

wrested into the sphere of the subjective, proves correspondingly amazing, even distressing, producing the effect of madness. But to find the classical example of this we should go to Swedenborg rather than to Strindberg, while, on the other hand, it is possible to treat this sphere subjectively and the rest of existence objectively—as, indeed, Strindberg does.

In the second place, one may easily overrate the value as a human document of this sort of writing. Strindberg, an artist with many years of practice behind him, had long since arrived at that stage of craftsmanship where the veteran manipulates images and situations with much the same facility, and to much the same purpose, as the tyro manipulates words, forming thus a language like another, which not only can be consciously used to mislead, but also, like a verbal style, falls easily through habit into tricks of rhythm and sequence, and so works itself out to an end apart from any profound inner significance. The much-advertised self-revelation of Strindberg is always conditioned by this; whence the comparisons made between him and St. Augustine or Tolstoy are apt to be crude and captious; and, in the particular book before us, self-revelation—except for the rehearsing of mere pain—is at a minimum.

A truer estimate of this part of Strindberg's achievement would probably be attained by a comparison, which several of these pages expressly suggest, between it and Balzac's 'Seraphita'; and this study would open up afresh the question of the effect produced on the mind by continuous and excessive preoccupation with a coherent series of visual images voluntarily evoked and maintained. The "inevitableness" which must belong to a great work of art has passed—so one surmises—in 'Seraphita' into an obsession which might be thrown off altogether, but could not be controlled and modified. To yield to it passively was doubtless a luxury; and, similarly, it may be conjectured that not a desire for self-revelation, but the luxury of pursuing intense, though painful images in the mind, furnished the main impulse to the composing of this tissue of horror.

The book offers many striking and characteristic scenes, handled in a manner no less characteristic. These depend almost entirely on visual elements, and lack almost entirely those fugitive ardours which give charm to some of the pages of 'Legends.' Here, as the misery lacks pathos, and the human relationships—even the father's affection for his little daughter—show themselves attenuated and joyless, so the submission to the "powers who punish" is a numb, chill, heartless thing, like submission to hypnotism. This effect is perhaps unduly enhanced by the translation, which in several places seems unnecessarily "sear'd and tedious," and, besides, lapses into odd words such as "awoken" and "an Augustine nun."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

Clifford (John), THE GOSPEL OF GLADNESS, AND ITS MEANING FOR US, 4/6 net.

Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

A collection of sermons developing the thesis that gladness is not only the duty of every Christian, but also an act of faith.

Moffatt (James), THE THEOLOGY OF THE GOSPELS, 2/6 net. Duckworth

The author intimates in the Preface that this is not a handbook to the Gospels, nor a study of the teaching of Jesus, nor an outline of Christian dogma, but a group of studies. These studies are concerned with the Gospels and their Theology, the Eschatology of the Gospels, the God of Jesus, the Person of Jesus, and the Spirit of Jesus. They are the work of a scholar and reverent thinker, and in them theology is set forth with literary grace. Prof. Moffatt, recognizing the cry "Back to Christ" as a protest against formulas and speculations which have usurped the place of Jesus in the minds of His people, points out that moderns, in "casting back" to Christ, or rather to the Jesus of history, have often taken with them a Christ of their own creation. As illustrations of his treatment of the theology of the Gospels, his statements may be noted that, while the primitive tradition underlying the Synoptics had an influence on Paulinism, it is the effect of Paulinism on these Gospels which has to be considered; and that the religious view of Jesus Christ which the Synoptics represent, under all their idiosyncrasies and characteristic categories, carries with it presuppositions which led to the later estimate of His person in the pages of the Fourth Gospel.

Pollock (Bertram), THE BIBLE TO-DAY, the Second Part of a Charge delivered at his Primary Visitation, 1912, 2/6 net.

John Murray

The Charges printed in this volume may be warmly commended to a wider circle of readers than the clergy of the Norwich Diocese, since they are not concerned with pastoral themes, but are directed to the handling of the Bible by the ministers of the Church. The liberal spirit of the Bishop is shown in his statement that, while we do not all use the same Prayer Book or worship in one form, we may all be united in the study of Holy Scripture and the effort to apply its message to our own generation. His attitude to the Bible itself, which he accepts as the Divine Word, may be seen in his admonition that we are not to forget how much error may have come into the historical books, either as they were written or as we read them, by the confusion of poetry with prose; also in his question, "Does it eliminate the Divine direction from the Bible narrative if we regard the story of Balaam's ass speaking with human voice as a picturesque expression more clearly bringing out the point?" Controversial subjects are not avoided, and the doctrine of the Virgin Birth is examined with a full recognition of its religious significance, and in the hope, evidently, that as it is here stated it may be found acceptable by intelligent men.

Tunzelmann (G. W. de), GOD AND THE UNIVERSE, 4/ S.P.C.K.

A closely printed volume which, expanded from lectures delivered at Manchester in 1910, and at Sion College and University College, London, in 1911, aims at demonstrating that Science and Religion go hand

in hand. The style of the author is not vivid or even lucid enough to hold the attention of the layman, and therefore we doubt whether the book will make many new disciples.

Wadia (Ardaser Sorabjee N.), THE MESSAGE OF ZOROASTER, 5/ net. Dent

The author suggests as a reason for his own portrait appearing as a frontispiece to the book that by looking first at the portrait of a man one enters more readily into the spirit of his work, and notes that Carlyle in writing his biographies worked with the portraits of his subjects before him. Mr. Wadia puts his own before the reader, and that seems to us a totally different thing. This is a small point, but it is characteristic of the spirit of the book. The message of Zoroaster might have interested many; the message of Mr. Wadia will probably appeal to few. He writes in an impassioned style; but it is a little disconcerting to have history one has grown up with thrown at one's head as information. Further, he is too sure of himself to be an attractive exponent of a gospel.

Westcott (Brooke Foss), THE PARAGRAPH PSALTER, arranged for the Use of Choirs, revised and edited by A. H. Mann, 5/ Cambridge University Press

There are several improvements in this revised edition which make it more fully adapted for use in choirs.

Poetry.

Batt (Ethel D.), SONG-LYRICS AND OTHER SHORT POEMS, 2/6 net. Constable

Sentimental lyrics, many of them suitable for musical settings of the drawing-room type.

Beddington (Maud), TRIOLETS AND OTHER SONGS, 1/ net. Truslove & Hanson

The most interesting thing about this book is the terminal drawing of an emaciated Love trying to get out of a cage. The verses are banal, but inoffensive.

Bostock (Susan), SPRING NOTES, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Lynwood

The joys of travelling, the delights of the spring, and domestic pleasures have inspired Miss Bostock's conventional muse.

Crosland (T. W. H.), THE FIRST STONE, 2/6 net. 14, Conduit Street

Mr. Crosland has read the unpublished portions of 'De Profundis,' and the perusal has evoked a ferocious attack on Wilde in powerful, irregular verse. It is done well, but it need not have been done at all.

Georgian Poetry, 1911-1912, 3/6

Poetry Bookshop

This well-produced volume of selections, "drawn entirely from the publications of the last two years," contains work by seventeen writers who "are here because within the chosen period their work seemed to have gained some accession of power," or had been published for the first time. But these two categories may reasonably be held to include Mr. Gerald Gould, Mr. John Galsworthy, and the late Richard Middleton, all of whom have been omitted. Such as it is, however, the selection decidedly presages hope for English poetry.

Golding (Douglas), STREETS, A BOOK OF LONDON VERSE, 2/6 net. Max Goschen

Each of Mr. Goldring's poems has a street-name for title, and the substance is "in character" with the street. Sometimes, both in his subjective and his descriptive passages, his effort after simplicity leads to baldness, but often he is aesthetically effective and emotionally moving, notably in 'Oak Hill Way' and 'West End Lane.'

'Front Doors, Bayswater,' shows that he has for restrained satire a gift that might well be cultivated.

Gore-Booth (Eva), THE AGATE LAMP, 2/6 net. Longmans

A collection of poems, many of which are well moulded. They show a quiet charm, and here and there include passages of real beauty. But they lack spontaneity, and are pervaded by that spirit of aimlessness which haunts much of the minor verse of to-day.

Hill (Edmund L.), POEMS, 2/6 net. 'Electrician' Publishing Co.

This volume is decorated with a frontispiece of a terrier sitting up in a chair. Perhaps he was begging his master to stop writing verses.

Holden (E. M.), CLEON, 1/ net. Reigate, Reigate Press; London, Fifield

This poem is frequently Shelleyan in its reminiscences. But it is halting, cold, and stiltedly worded; and Shelley would not have countenanced, as a beginning to a poem, a poetic clearing of the throat like

Ah me, ah me, and well-a-day, ah me!

Kullmann (Ellen), LYRICS, 3/6 net. Sherratt & Hughes

Like many another contemporary writer, Miss Kullmann has a little garden, dreams dreams, and has lost the key of her heart. She sings these experiences in verse which sometimes has a pleasant jingle.

Loveman (Robert), ON THE WAY TO WILLOWDALE, being Other Songs from a Georgia Garden, with Sonnet Interludes. Waterlow

Robert Browning, Robert Browning,
You're a poet through and through,
Ecstatic and dramatic,
And quite coherent too.

This is kind of Mr. Loveman; and elsewhere he extends a similar patronage to various other of his poetic predecessors. We wish that they had influenced his verse more.

Masterman (Lucy), POEMS BY, 3/6 net. Lane

Mrs. Masterman's verse is dignified and musical; sometimes too freely sprinkled with contemporary poetic mannerisms, but never devoid of direct thought and sincere feeling. Her austere manner is well exemplified by the verses written during the Dock Strike:—

O sorrowful heart unfed of hope!
O wounded feet peace hath not shed!
That blindly through grey alleys grope;
That cries upon an unknown God.

Our youth 's a little cup, they say,
Soon drained, soon done; our journey falls
Along a strait and stony way
Bounded by iron eyeless walls.

We thrust; our weapons break; we strive
A little while when we are young;
Then spend our strength to keep alive
Unto a starless even-song.

O shall the children's bread still fall
In their beseeching hands a stone?
Shall the Last Trump be the first call
Bidding the poor possess his own?

Noyes (Alfred), THE CAROL OF THE FIR TREE, 1/ net. Burns & Oates

A dainty booklet with a Botticelli frontispiece. The Carol, though conventional in structure, is pretty, and trips with the charming lilt that characterizes many of the author's lyrics.

Taylor (Helen), RIBBONS AND LACES, 1/ net. Routledge

Magazine verse of considerable dexterity and prettiness, dealing with summer sales, encounters in the Park, and Arcadian amours.

Philosophy.

Diamond (The) Sutra (Chin-Kang-Ching) or Prajna-Paramita, translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by William Gemmell, 2/6 net. Kegan Paul

"As the diamond exceeds all other precious gems in brilliance and indestructibility, so also," said a Chinese commentator, "does the wisdom of the Diamond Sutra transcend, and shall outlive, all other knowledge known to philosophy." This translation, which is supplied with numerous annotations, will be appreciated by the young student of Buddhist philosophy, also by the general reader.

History and Biography.

Hamilton (Ethel), SOLDIER AND AVIATOR, a Tribute in the Form of a Short Memoir of the Last Few Months of the Life and Career of Capt. Patrick Hamilton, 1/ net. C. W. Daniel

No fewer than four of the author's brothers have died in the service of their country, three having been killed in South Africa. In this little book Capt. Hamilton's sister describes the later part of his career and his fatal accident on September 6th.

Sarkar (Jadunath), HISTORY OF AURANGZIB, mainly based on Persian Sources, 2 vols., 5/ net each. Calcutta, M. C. Sarkar

During the reign of Aurangzib, 1658-1707, the Mogul Empire reached the height of its power, and the period is one of great interest. These two volumes deal with the early life of the emperor, and carry us down to the year of his coronation. We look forward with pleasure to reading the succeeding volumes, on which Prof. Sarkar is now at work.

Stevenson (Francis Seymour), A HISTORY OF MONTENEGRO, 2/6 net. Jarrold

There are few English books on Montenegro, and there is nothing which covers the same ground as this work by Mr. F. S. Stevenson, who for some years was a hard-working member of Parliament, known at Westminster as a scholar and as one specially interested in affairs of the Near East. He wrote the present volume twenty-eight years ago, but it has not been previously published; and we regret that he has not brought it up to date. There is, it is true, a concluding chapter, but this does not satisfy us; and an account of the last few years, such as Mr. Stevenson could easily have given us, would have been valuable. The book is stale, for the author gives figures of the Montenegrin army in 1877, and tells us the number of schools in that year; and if figures of thirty-five years ago were worth retaining in any shape, we should have liked foot-notes to bring them down to the present time. Then (as there is no date on the title-page and no date to the Preface) the reader is puzzled when the author talks of a "recent accession of territory," of "the events of the last few years," and of the "State known as Eastern Rumelia"—a State which ceased to have a separate existence as long ago as 1885. In spite of what we think defects, we welcome Mr. Stevenson's book, which shows wide reading, and to which he must have devoted an immense amount of time.

Geography and Travel.

Lynd (Robert), RAMBLES IN IRELAND, 6/ net. Mills & Boon

Mr. Robert Lynd knows Ireland well, and loves her still better. In this book he takes us on a breathless journey from Galway of the Races, through Lisdoonvarna, Kinsale, and Cork, to Dublin. Of all the sights on his long road, of every incident suggestive of Irish character and manners,

he discourses racily and wittily. His stories bear the stamp of reality, and every Irishman, at any rate, will know that the coin rings true. He shows an eager zeal for Ireland's future, and, it must be admitted, a more than partial eye for her past, or that Catholic and Celtic element of it which represents to him "the nation." Sometimes he is distinctly amusing in his attempts to make black appear, if not white, at least an attractive grey. He tells us that "anything that Protestants have ever suffered in Ireland has been suffered only by men who were invaders and robbers of the people's land. Protestants do not appear to have suffered because they were Protestants"; while in the previous paragraph he has quoted a Jesuit in Cashel to the effect that there was in the city "one solitary English heretic," who, "fearing to be well scorched . . . made himself a Catholic, whereupon the townsmen burned his house, so that even a heretic's-house should not remain."

The partisan spirit seems to grow on him as the book progresses, and the description of Dublin is made somewhat wearisome by eulogies of the Tones, O'Connell, and the rest, and his off-hand attitude towards the Protestants, though apparently he himself belongs to that faith. However, the book is a most interesting and readable study of modern Ireland. There are five clever coloured drawings by Mr. Jack Yeats and many good photographs.

Sociology.

Davis (Frederick), CHILDHOOD, its Nature, Nurture, Psychology, and Education in relation to Social Life, 5/ net. Bale, Sons & Danielsson

The author, who has a large number of qualifications set forth on the title-page, including twenty-seven certificates granted by public examining bodies in the sciences, states that this book was written for honours in the University of London, but it should not have been published in its present form. It is a loosely constructed, loosely written treatise; well-known facts, theories, and systems of education are stated and criticized in the unilluminating way of the average school essay; and ailments and diseases of children are enumerated, with some advice as to their treatment.

Philology.

Lysias Orations, edited by C. Hude, 3/6 cloth, 3/ paper. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A well-equipped and careful edition of the works of Lysias. As Dr. Hude remarks in his Preface, some of the orations attributed to the orator are generally regarded as spurious, but he wisely gives them all, as there is not sufficient evidence to decide for or against. The main source of the text of Lysias is a Heidelberg MS. containing 31 orations. The first two of these are, however, also known from other sources. Two addresses have been preserved by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and the book ends with the discourse on love ascribed to Lysias in the 'Phædrus.' Dr. Hude has no hesitation in printing it here after Vahlen's discussion of it, and we think English scholars support his decision.

There is an 'Index Nominum' at the end, but we should have been glad to have a list of contents at the beginning.

School-Books.

Dryden, THE PREFACE TO THE FABLES, edited by W. H. Williams, 10d. Cambridge University Press

Mr. Williams's Introduction is interesting, and his notes are lucid.

Lay (Ed. J. S.), THE PUPILS' BOOK OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK, Set II., combined with Geography and History: Book III. FOR THE UPPER DIVISIONS, 5d. Macmillan

The sketches and questions in this little book should prove useful as a supplement to the ordinary geography or history lesson.

Murison (W.), KEY TO THE EXERCISES IN 'ENGLISH COMPOSITION,' 4/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Plato, Ion, with Introduction and Notes by J. M. Macgregor, 2/ Cambridge University Press

Shorter and easier than most of the Platonic dialogues, the 'Ion' is suitable for young students, and this edition, well equipped with preface and notes, will form a good introduction to Plato. References are made throughout to Rutherford's 'School Greek Grammar,' and it is certainly advisable, as Mr. Macgregor points out, that such a Grammar should be used. It is not, however, wise to reduce the use of parallel passages. For instance, to illustrate τῆς τέχνης in 530 B we should have quoted Sophocles, 'Electra,' 1016, and Virg., 'Æneid,' xi. 126. Perhaps the use of δαῖς in a meaning other than "terrible" is sufficiently novel to the beginner to deserve comment.

Fiction.

Burnham (Clara Louise), THE INNER FLAME, 6/ Constable

This novel, founded, apparently, on Christian Science principles, is well written and entertaining, and introduces us to many good and charming people. It is, however, lacking in "snap," and will, we think, be appreciated more by American readers than English.

Donaldson (M. E. M.), THE ISLES OF FLAME, a Romance of the Inner Hebrides in the Days of Columba, 6/ net. Paisley, Gardner

After a close study of the history of his period, and the manners and customs of the people, the author set out to write a romance based upon facts which should in all details be faithful. The result is interesting, but not exciting; the characters are true to type, but not alive; and the whole impression is negative rather than positive. Lovers of the popular historical novel will probably be disappointed, but leisurely students of history and historical method will find a good deal of pleasure in a careful piece of work. The coloured illustrations, by Isabel Bonus, are elusive and interesting, and well in keeping with the text.

Dumas (Alexandre), TWENTY YEARS AFTER, 6d. net. Nelson

The type is rather minute, but the book is certainly cheap, being bound in cloth. 'Twenty Years After' is much less known than 'The Three Musketeers'; yet it is a worthy sequel to that masterpiece.

Dunning (Maynard), NERISSA. Lynwood
Nerissa is heiress to a dukedom, but is captured and held prisoner by a neighbouring duke, who intends by this means to obtain power over the next in succession. He had reckoned, however, without Nerissa's lover. The story lacks verisimilitude.

Hope (Anthony), TRISTRAM OF BLENT, 7d. net. Nelson
For notice see *Athen.*, Aug. 24, 1901.

Leck (Jane), CHOICE AND CHANCE, 3/6 net. Ayer, Stephen & Pollock
A Scotch story, by no means unpleasing, which goes back to the reign of James V. The hero is a young squire whose love-affair

suffers interruption through the villainy of a jealous companion. He eventually becomes a knight, however, and the author smooths away his difficulties.

Meade (L. T.), THE GREAT LORD MASAREENE, 6/ F. V. White

A hero (or villain) who is a peer of the realm, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a millionaire should surely provide an exciting story, but the author lacks the dramatic power to cope successfully with her rich materials. The result is a dull story.

Warden (Florence), LORD PETWORTH'S DAUGHTER, 6/ Ward & Lock

The story is concerned with a step-mother who murders the possessor of valuable pearls, the proceeds from the sale of which she devotes to paying her debts at bridge. The death of the murderer by poison clears the way for the happy ending of the love-interest which runs through the tale.

Juvenile.

Dobinson (Ellen M.), THE STAR DREAM, with a Preface by the Bishop of Chichester, 1/6 net. Murray & Evenden

We think that most young children will be delighted with this story of Joseph. It is told for them in a simple but imaginative style; the moral is pointed, but not forced; and the illustrations, by Mowbray Percy, are of the kind that awaken interest.

Masterman (Canon J. H. B.), PARLIAMENT, ITS HISTORY AND WORK, 1/6 Macdonald & Evans

An excellent introduction, the use of which will not, we hope, be limited to boys. It includes numerous illustrations.

Annuals.

Banking Almanac and Directory, 1913, 15/ net. Waterlow

This well-known book of nearly 1,500 pp. is accurate wherever we have tested it, and should be a very useful work for business houses. A table of Cardinal Numbers and Commercial Terms is given in eleven languages, and we are amazed to see that Esperanto is considered worthy of a place, while Greek, Japanese, and Chinese are ignored. In some of the lists of country banks names of little towns are not properly given. There are, for instance, at least half a dozen Newnham in this country, and it is not enough to say "Newnham" without giving fuller details.

Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1913, 42/ Harrison & Sons

'Burke's Peerage' is as wonderfully accurate as ever, and constant reference almost suggests that there can be no mistakes in it, though "Ellbank" (on p. 2727) may possibly be a misprint for Elibank. This 'Peerage' professes to give particulars of every titled family and all previous holders of the title and possible successors. That it is not behind the times may be seen by a reference to the title of Whitburgh, though that barony was only created in the middle of this month. The list of mottoes, with translations, is always interesting, but might be improved by a classical scholar.

Clergyman's Ready Reference Diary and Kalendar for 1913. Allen

A well-arranged diary which should be useful to the clergy.

Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage, 1913, 31/6 net. Dean & Son

'Debrett' is now a century and a quarter old, and has not yet done growing, although, with the help of thin paper, its 2,500 pages

do not make too bulky a volume. 'Debrett' includes some people who have no proper claim to their titles, and it boldly tells the truth in such cases, and has, in consequence, to defend libel cases now and then. But it is careful of its facts, and we note that the last action against it was "Withdrawn." Mr. Hesilrige, the editor, has given much care to this issue with excellent results.

Englishwoman's Year-Book and Directory, 1913, 2/6 net. A. & C. Black

A useful volume for the steadily increasing world of women-workers. The List of Expert Contributors on p. ix shows the value of the information supplied, which in several sections has been enlarged.

International Whitaker, 1913, 2/ net.

We welcome this new volume, which is intended to accompany 'Whitaker's Almanack' on its journey to other lands. It is suggested that some may prefer to substitute it for the older and less topical work. It contains more information about foreign countries than the 'Almanack,' and for that reason may make new friends, though on its particular ground it cannot compete with 'The Statesman's Year-Book.' It is an admirable compilation, and as up to date as was to be expected of any 'Whitaker.' The principal portion deals with each nation, its area, population, government, defence, education, finances, &c.; and another useful portion gives a list of the British and American diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign countries. We note an admirable short article on France. Here and there we find a little difference in the treatment of the same subjects. For instance, the Budget expenses of the French army are given, but the corresponding outlay on the navy is missing in the same place, though both sets of figures come elsewhere. Under Germany we get the navy figures, but not, in the same place, the military. The Index, an important feature in such a book, is well done.

Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1913, 15/

We have remarked in former notices that this is the best book of its class, and there is nothing new to be said in its praise. It has reached its thirty-ninth year, and continues to grow in size. We have checked it in many places, and have found hardly any mistakes; but we note that the address of the Greek Minister in London is wrong, and has been for a long time, and that his name is misspelt.

Stock Exchange Christmas Annual, 1912-13, edited by W. A. Morgan, 5/ Gale & Polden

This Christmas Annual is published in aid of the Stock Exchange Clerks' Benevolent Fund. All the writers and artists give their services free, and this year's number provides an interesting and varied entertainment, every one holding forth on his own pet hobby. We find Lord Roberts writing on 'Universal Military Service,' Lord Charles Beresford on the 'Condition of our Defences,' General Baden-Powell on 'Scouting,' and Mrs. C. Clarke on 'Dogs'; there are also lively tales and characteristic studies, and the sketches and caricatures are attractive.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1913, 2/6 net.

The 'Almanack' is as well put together as ever, and remains an indispensable book. There is little to be said of it except praise. We are surprised, however, to see so stale a list of County Court Judges. One Judge, at least, retired many months ago. The Parliamentary summary strikes us as being behind the times. The article on the Home Rule Bill ends with July 3rd; and that on Welsh Disestablishment takes us only to May

13th. In a series of articles on the 'Events of 1911-12' we note a prediction that Dr. Woodrow Wilson will be elected President of the United States—a prophecy that seems belated; but all these articles are carried down only to October 30th, and the name of the new President is duly given in another part of the book.

Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage, 1913, 5/ net.

This book has the advantage of being a very cheap Peerage. Its information is in a condensed form, but is sufficient for many people, and, so far as we have tested it, up to date and accurate. There is a useful list of 'Seats and Residences' at the end, but it is not wholly satisfactory, and some of the so-called "seats" are, as the editor explains, merely names of villages. We do not think that Clearwell Castle is now the "seat" of the lady named, and in the main part of the volume we see that she has no address. On p. 309 the address for the fourth name is wrong.

Who's Who, 1913, 15/ net. A. & C. Black

This invaluable guide to eminent and prominent persons of the day is again before us. It extends to 2,226 pages, and includes distinguished foreigners such as Anatole France and Prof. Harnack. We do not approve of the appearance of pages of advertisements among the reading matter, and should like to see some unimportant details in the biographies reduced. We should have thought the publication was sufficiently well established to be able to keep in check an excess of advertisement, whether professional or amateur.

Writers' and Artists' Year-Book, 1913, 1/ net. A. & C. Black

A practical guide which should be in the hands of all who write, or aspire to write, for the press. As it is published at a very moderate price, there is no reason why it should not be acquired by those who send round MSS. casually, without apparently any idea of what is wanted or any knowledge of the periodicals they wish to enrich.

General.

Dickensian (The), 1912, 4/ net.

Chapman & Hall
The *Dickensian* keeps up its interest well, and offers an amazing store of knowledge and inference concerning the subject. We learn that the Fellowship has passed its 20,000th member. 'A Russian Appreciation,' by Vladimir Nabokoff, is one of the most interesting papers. Inquiry concerning prototypes has by this time been fully made, and we are glad to see articles on such questions as 'Did Dickens learn Virgil?' though we think the passages brought forward prove little or nothing. The section of 'Dickensiana Month by Month' is very useful for reference.

Fergusson (R. Menzies), THE OCHIL FAIRY TALES, Stories of the Wee Folk for Young and Old Folk, 3/6 net. Nutt

Whether these stories are founded on local tradition, or are merely the "fancies of an idle hour," they are one and all charmingly told, and will appeal to the young in heart of all ages who love poetry and fairies.

Hardy (Thomas), A LAODICEAN; and WESSEX POEMS, Wessex Edition, 7/6 net each. Macmillan

Mr. Hardy's prose is completed with the issue of 'A Laodicean,' in which "Stancy Castle," seen with the picturesque foreground of the main street of Dunster, is the frontispiece. The novel, first published in 1881, is not of the author's best, and was written during a period of illness. It has, however, its moments of high romance, and, as Mr.

Hardy remarks in his note of this year, Paula is really lovable. She may atone for some creaking in the machinery of the tale.

The volume of 'Wessex Poems and Other Verses' and 'Poems of the Past and the Present' has as frontispiece an admirable photograph of the author. They are an essential exposition of his philosophy, and even more poignant than the novels. Mr. Hardy can write a rousing war-song, but he is most at home when he is carving into sharply pointed verse the sorrows and bitter ironies of life.

Hermathena: A SERIES OF PAPERS ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND PHILOSOPHY, by Members of Trinity College, Dublin, No. 38, 4/

Dublin, Hodges & Figgis;
London, Longmans

A well-varied and interesting number. It includes some papers by scholars not generally associated with Dublin, such as 'The Dionysiac and the Hero Theory of the Origin of Tragedy,' by Dr. L. R. Farnell; and 'Plautine Conjectures,' by Dr. J. P. Postgate. There is, however, abundance of the erudition of Trinity College.

Round About a Rectory, by the Author of 'Leaves from a Life,' 6/ Swift

Mrs. Panton has "known parsons intimately for the last fifty-six years," and, if our recollections of previous 'Leaves' do not fail us, this intimate knowledge has been rarely associated with esteem or respect. Her vigorous common-sense and contempt of hypocritical conventions are not easily compatible with clerical limitations. Yet in this book she is more merciful to the country parson than we expected, and the rector who is the hero—and a fine tragic kind of a hero too—must be one of the two or three exceptions to the clerical incapacity which she has formerly denounced. She evidently knows the country parson and his life well. The clerical meeting at Toller Granton is drawn to the life, except that the lady of the house is too highly coloured. The golfing Vicar of Vale, too, who thoughtfully laid out his "beloved" links just outside the bounds of his parish, so that he was not amenable to the rule prescribing daily services "in a beastly cold church with only my dog for audience," is undoubtedly a portrait; but in spite of some tell-tale Dorset-sounding names, we should be sorry to attempt the identifications to which this author invariably provokes us.

There is a painful picture of a clergyman aged 89, once a man of brilliant parts, but now not so decently dressed as an ordinary day-labourer, and stricken half imbecile by the death of his wife. The book is full of such tragedies—tragedies of the workhouse, the sick ward, and the almshouses—all bearing the stamp of actual experience. The exposure of the workhouse and its treatment of chronic sickness is well deserved. The system is only very gradually changing, and will never entirely vanish so long as Boards of Guardians are what they too often are. The picture of country life here presented is, however, too gloomy, and the author has not relieved it, as often heretofore, by light touches of humorous incident. But the vigour of her opinions is in no wise abated. She is as full as ever of delightful, old-fashioned prejudices—and her dislikes are not always prejudices. Her remark that "motors demoralize the country" has a good deal to be said for it.

"The good old times for me," said the golfing Vicar. "Why, even at Vale, our one big house has inhabitants one can't speak about, and they are independent of public opinion. In old days they would have been isolated—cut by the county and all the rest of it; now they can run up and

down to town in less than half an hour, and their friends do the same; no questions are asked. I begin to think the Church is played out."

It will not be, if there are a few more rectors like the one who sacrifices his life—unnecessarily, but most loyally—in this moving story.

BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND BOOK-PLATES

On Friday, the 20th inst., Messrs. Sotheby held their last sale of books and manuscripts before Christmas. The chief prices realized were the following: Dickens, Pickwick Papers, 1837, with a number of extra plates, 22/. Sixty-six drawings of vases, French, 16th century, 39/. Horæ B.V.M., Franco-Flemish MS. with five miniatures, 15th century, 32/. Otho and Ottobone, Opera super Constitutiones, &c., printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1517, 40/. Ireland, Picturesque Views on the Thames, &c., 8 vols., 1792-1800, 23/. Lovelace, Lucasta, 1659-60, 98/. The Compleat Angler, 1653, 500/. Shakespeare, The Tragedy of Othello, 1630, 85/. Paradise Lost, 1669, 20/. 10s. Habits de Mascarade, a collection of 216 plates coloured by hand and 156 engraved in outline, 1751, 178/. Boileau, Œuvres, 2 vols., 1740, 68/. Byron, Fugitive Pieces, 1806, presentation copy, 445/. Views, &c., relating to Astley's Theatre, 4 vols., 34/. 10s. The Times, 283 vols., 1828-1911, 106/. The collection of about 8,700 book-plates formed by the late Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, in 13 vols., 500/. Cyprinus, Epistole et Opuscula, 1471, 29/. Horæ B.V.M., French MS., 14th century, with numerous decorated capital letters, 25/. Psalter, French MS., 14th century, with ten illuminated and historiated capital letters, 30/.
The total of the sale was 3,269/. 14s. 6d.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold the following on Monday, the 16th inst. Jane Eyre, first edition, 27/. Charnois's Costumes et Annales des Grands Théâtres de Paris, 8 vols., 82/. Copernici de Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium, first edition, 1543, 22/. Dante's Commedia, 1481, 36/. Orme's Collection of British Field Sports (20 plates), 95/. Jansson's Theatrum Urbium, 7 vols., 21/. Duke of Northumberland's Arcano del Mare, 1661, 23/. Westmacott's English Spy, 2 vols., 37/. Dugdale's Monasticon, large paper, 8 vols., 28/. The Spitzer Collection, 29/. Horæ's History of Newmarket, extra-illustrated, and extended to 7 vols. folio, 400/.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday in last week Messrs. Sotheby sold autograph letters, including the Fanshaws papers, the most important of these being the following: Charles L., signed instructions to Sir R. Fanshawe as ambassador, October 9, 1647, 59/. Elizabeth of Bohemia, A.L.s., 2 pp., April 8, 1651, to Charles II., 24/. Clarendon, A.L.s., 3 pp., May 16, 1663, to Fanshawe, about Portugal and the surrender of Bombay, 40/. Sir R. Fanshawe's official letter-book, October 30, 1662, to August 17, 1663, 30/. Lady Ann Fanshawe, A.L.s., 2 pp., February 12, 1666, to her husband, about their children, 50/.

Other important letters and papers were: Nelson, A.L.s., 1 p., September 14, 1805, to Lady Hamilton, probably the last he wrote before going on board the Victory, 80/. G. Meredith, autograph MS. of 'The Revolution,' 100/. of Napoleon, 92/. of 'Alsace-Lorraine,' 95/. forty-four letters to Dr. and Mrs. Jessopp, 445/. Charles I., signed letter to the Earl of Newcastle commanding him to seize Hull, January 11, 1641/2, 54/. Thackeray, autograph ballad in 24 lines called 'Lucy's Birthday,' 32/. A.L.s., 2 pp., February 1, 1855, to the Rev. W. Elwin, 24/. 10s. Byron, six unpublished letters about a deed of settlement of the family property, April-November, 1815, 121/. A.L.s., 4 pp., August 7, 1808, to Lord Grey de Ruthyn about Newstead, 40/. Wagner, A.L.s., 4 pp., June, 1860, to F. von Dingelstedt, about the performance of 'Rienzi,' 21/. autograph score of the 'Rule, Britannia,' Overture, dated March 15, 1837, 295/. William Penn, four indentures signed by him, and four other indentures, all relating to transfers of land in Pennsylvania, 1682-98, 85/. Carlyle, autograph MS. of 'The Guises,' 46 pp., dated October, 1856, 126/. 8 pp. in his handwriting from 'Oliver Cromwell,' 30/. Mrs. Carlyle, six letters to her future husband, 1823-5, 33/. Scott, twenty-one letters to his brother-in-law Charles Carpenter, and eleven from various members of his family, 121/. Burns, five autograph stanzas, 49/. Kipling, autograph MS. of the 'Recessional,' 24/. Letters addressed to John Rickman, the Census-taker, by Lamb, Coleridge, and Southey, 950/.

The total of the sale was 4,259/. 15s.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

THE PAST TERM has marked the beginning of a new Cambridge. The many deaths during the Long Vacation and in term-time have left gaps which, though soon filled, alter the whole aspect of the place. It has become an age of comparatively young Masters. The Heads of Houses are mostly new, and perhaps scarcely so august in our eyes as were their predecessors. In the Master of Jesus, Cambridge lost, perhaps, the last of the muscular Christians of the Early Victorian era—a typical English gentleman, loved by his pupils, and trusted by every one. Caius College in Mr. Roberts was deprived of one of the most indefatigable and unselfish workers, whose every thought was for the distinguished society over which he presided. In the resignation of Dr. Mason, Pembroke and the University will miss a gracious figure and an able counsellor. It remains for a future chronicler of Cambridge life to say whether Mr. Gray as an antiquary, Dr. Anderson as a man of science, and Mr. Hadley as a scholar not unversed in the ways of this wicked world, will enhance the reputation of their respective Colleges. I believe each of them will.

Our losses in Professors have also been serious. Dr. Verrall's long and bravely borne illness made a vacancy in the Chair of English Literature, which lasted so long that speculation as to his successor almost exhausted itself. Comparatively late in the term we were told that his place was to be filled by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, an Oxford man. Though Cambridge could have supplied a literary man of her own, there was no hesitation in welcoming the Prime Minister's choice: Sir Arthur was immediately elected a Professorial Fellow of Jesus, and everybody is ready to offer advice as to what he is to do in his new capacity. The world is certainly all before him; and on him the responsibility of building up a school of English rests. Prof. Skeat's services to Anglo-Saxon studies are too well known to dilate on here; but in Prof. Chadwick of Clare he will have no unworthy successor to his chair, and, unlike Prof. Quiller-Couch, he at least can be labelled, in Mr. Wells's words, "Bred in the Menagerie." A large circle of friends mourn the loss of Sir George Darwin. Apart from his distinguished work as an astronomer and mathematician, he was a well-known and popular figure in Cambridge society. It is to be regretted that his College could not give him the satisfaction of hearing that his son had been admitted as a Fellow; but the motto of the Fellowship electors of Trinity is "Fiat justitia ruat cælum," and this term every one in Cambridge is admiring their absolute impartiality.

In the Rev. Peter Hamnett Mason, St. John's has lost a great scholar, a man who for many years discharged the office of President with admirable courtesy, and one of the very last of the famous characters for which the College was not so long ago justly celebrated. He was a pioneer of Hebrew learning in the University and a pupil of Dr. Bernard, a Jewish Rabbi who had settled in Cambridge. He published a Hebrew grammar and exercise-book under the title of 'Letters to a Duchess.' This exalted lady was believed to exist only in the writer's imagination. I may be entirely wrong, but I have always thought that he chose to address himself to a titled lady because he believed that if he could teach her Hebrew, he could teach anybody. But though the book was eccentric, it was an admirable introduction to the language, and many a fine scholar was a pupil of "old

Peter Mason." He treated the language and literature in true Rabbinic style, and was accustomed to tell his pupils that they were not yet worthy to know the true meaning of a particular passage. He was a relentless opponent of modern views, and eccentric in the extreme, but was a most inspiring teacher. His courtesy was old-fashioned and delightful, and he survived as an example of the best traditions of a bygone age.

But whilst veterans fall, Cambridge goes on, though two youthful names must be added to the melancholy roll of the past half-year—that of Mr. Humphrey Owen Jones, Fellow of Clare, Demonstrator to the Jacksonian Professor, killed on the Alps with his bride; and the Rev. Ernest Arthur Edghill of King's, who died owing to an accident. Mr. Jones was one of our most promising chemists, and Mr. Edghill had just filled the post of Hulsean Lecturer.

The election to the Council of the Senate aroused little enthusiasm. Practically the old party were returned, but it is not easy to recollect who was elected. They must be of the utmost importance to the University, for I noticed that they nominated themselves to periods of further service on syndicates when their time had expired, and doubtless with the assistance of their friends our affairs will be conducted much as usual.

The 'Œdipus Rex' was, I fear, a financial failure, but a decided artistic success. Mr. Sheppard deserves the highest praise for his admirable presentation of the tragedy and the way he prepared the actors. Mr. Scott as Œdipus, the two Burnabys as Creon and the Messenger from the palace, and Mr. Birch as Tiresias, deserve special commendation.

The victory of the Rugby football team over Oxford was a veritable national triumph, as Rhodes Scholars supplied the leading part of the Oxford representatives. Perhaps this may put an end to the complaint that Mr. Rhodes's benefaction gives the sister University an unfair advantage. In athletics, as well as in many other things, a good spirit and capable leadership are nearly everything, and certainly Cambridge has good cause to be proud of its team, who outstayed their opponents. I am glad to hear that the Trial Eights were above the average, and it is to be hoped that Capt. Gibbon may have the same luck as Mr. Fletcher had when he took the Cambridge crew in hand in the nineties. The first year Cambridge lost in a heavy gale; the second, they beat Oxford.

Of course, the great topic of the term was the battle of the degrees in Divinity and the amazing victory of the advocates for throwing them open. Dr. St. John Parry is to be congratulated on having at last found the Senate ready to support a reform to which he has given his assistance. As a matter of fact, that body is ready to uphold any reasonable scheme, and reform in the University is quite possible, if common sense is exercised in suggesting changes. The Senate assented to the abolition of the Senior Wrangler on the recommendation of the Mathematical Board, and has opened Divinity degrees by the advice of the Theological Professors. In this case the losing side were piloted with more skill than the winning. Dr. Cunningham and the Master of St. Catharine's made a very reasonable demand for the appointment of a Syndicate to report before the direct issue was put to the Senate, but the Council refused. This gave them a pretty good case, which would, I think, have been even stronger had they rallied their forces under the banner of "No sur-

render." Happily, however, they had the good taste not to raise the direct issue; for had it been made a Church question, and had the degrees been kept closed, an irresistible pretext for a Commission would have been given. As it is, the Senate has shown itself by no means unreasonable towards reform, and the vote was certainly little influenced by *odium theologicum*.

The question now is as to the result of the vote, and naturally much depends upon the report of the Syndicate. It is fairly certain that there will be no tests imposed on candidates for B.D. and D.D. except a knowledge of Christian theology. That is indispensable. Two important points remain to be decided—how the degrees are to be given, and what is to be done in regard to the Divinity Professors. As to the first, the chief grievance is that the D.D. degree is given on a dissertation written *ad hoc*, approved by the Professors, and adjudicated on solely by them. This is doubtless an excellent method of bestowing the inferior degree of B.D., which is intended for young theologians; but the superior degree—the highest in the University—should be on the published work of the applicant, and be given in the same way as the Doctorates in Science and Literature. It is unreasonable to ask a mature scholar to write a thesis and endure the mortification of rejection on that alone. The Professorial question demands careful consideration, and, if the scheme is to receive the sanction of the Senate, let alone of Parliament, much discretion will have to be shown. It seems certain that more than one of the five professorships is not confined to clergymen of the Church of England, and the Norrisian Chair is already adorned by a layman. If the Regius and Lady Margaret Chairs, and possibly the Ely Professorship, were to be reserved for clergymen, and the other two thrown open, as well as the Regius Professorship in Hebrew, most people would, I believe, be satisfied, and Cambridge Divinity would take an even more honourable position in the learned world than in the past.

J.

PAULY-WISSOWA'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

THE instalment occupied with Gly-Hel completes the seventh volume of this great work, so that fully one-third of the labour has been not only done, but also published in eighteen years. The stately series is a mine of knowledge to which I am perpetually indebted for information and correction, and I cannot but think that any classical scholar who does not keep it beside him either impairs his work by ignoring it, or loses much time in going to consult it in a public library. But, alas! we shall be told it is written in German, and many of us do not know German. Still more of us do know it to spell out, but not to use currently; and this latter is necessary if we are to use the work as a hunting-ground to discover new facts or to verify new hypotheses.

So essential, however, is now a fluent reading of German, that I can think of no better test at a Fellowship Examination such as ours than to set an article in this work before the candidate, and ask him to make an English abstract of it in the hall. This would at once test his ability to use the language as well as his skill in selecting the important points. For some of these articles are verily treatises on their subject, and not very short treatises. The article 'Hecateus' in this instalment,

for example, occupies 102 columns, and contains everything that can possibly be said about him. Indeed, in this case we can cite an instance of some inequality in treatment which probably no editor dealing with a mass of contributors could overcome. Some are long-winded and others not; as, for instance, the brothers Daudet, of whom the survivor still writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

All the purchaser of the book can demand is that no important subject shall be omitted or treated too scantily. Perhaps this last defect is that which is most difficult of all to determine. And so there will be criticisms of detail which are inevitable, in spite of every diligence and precaution of the editor. We have read, for example, a full and excellent article on 'Gold' in this instalment, and we learn that the writer finds its supremacy over the other metals from the earliest ages in the facts that it is, in most cases, found on or near the surface of the earth, and that it is easily malleable. If I, who have seen prehistoric treasures of gold brought to light, had been asked the question, when I saw the red bloom of millenniums on cups and bracelets, I should have said that, in the first place, the rich colour, in the second the immunity from rust, must have captivated—and justly captivated—men seeking after ornaments. Turning to the article 'Gortyn,' I find scanty use of the English work done there. It is, however, not unfrequent to find in German scholars a want of acquaintance with, and hence an imperfect appreciation of, English scholarship.

In the very able article on 'Hannibal' I do not find any proper explanation of his being able to stay in Calabria as long as he liked, and leaving when he chose. It seemed to me easy enough when I went to study the country and endeavour to understand the problem. The Grande Sila is a granite mass, standing up from the surrounding country with a plateau on the top, affording arable land and clear streams. It seems about ten miles in diameter, and occupies what we may call the ball of the great toe of Italy. Here a small army could not only feed itself, but also keep such watch over the ascending slopes that any attack could easily be met, and, under such a leader as Hannibal, repulsed with great loss to the assailants. The Romans tried it, and found the safer game was to leave him alone.

Two of the strongest features of this volume, as of the others, are mythology ('Gorgo') and natural history ('Hase'). On these there is a mass of knowledge collected which will astonish most readers. I would also call attention to the ample discussion of 'Gnosis' by Prof. Bousset, and of 'Grammar' by Prof. Gudemann. For the most part, however, the names of the contributors are not familiar to older English scholars, and show clearly enough what energy and diligence there is in the rising generation of German philologists. To attempt any detailed criticism would, of course, mean the writing of a treatise, and not a review. The main object of the present notice is to bring home to English scholars the absolute necessity of having such a book within easy reach. Would that the preparation of an adequate Greek Lexicon, brought up to the modern standard of our knowledge, were undertaken by such an editor, and such a galaxy of scholars!

J. P. MAHAFFY.

Literary Gossip.

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE opened on Friday week last at the College of Preceptors, Dr. Gow of Westminster being in the chair. The first resolution, welcoming a Royal Commission to inquire into the relations of Universities and Secondary Schools, was of considerable interest, but, as it was discussed in private, there is nothing to record about it.

The next resolution concerned the practical training of teachers in approved schools under selected members of the ordinary staff. The balance of opinion seemed to be against the system of the "probationary master," but the motion was carried.

A resolution deploring the multiplicity of entrance examinations, and suggesting that "a uniform school proficiency examination be accepted *pro tanto* as a qualification for entrance to any University and to the professions," was well supported; but, in view of a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the motion of approval was withdrawn, and it was agreed that the President should write to that official, expressing the views of the Conference on the proposed examinations, and their unwillingness to be pledged to compulsory Greek.

We hope that some system which establishes a standard of school examination widely recognized elsewhere will be settled without delay, for at present the waste of time and work is notorious.

An important list of questions relating to the Indian Civil Service has been issued for the inquiry which begins at Madras next Monday. The questions, forty in number, will give witnesses an ample chance of stating their views on the present system, and advisable alterations concerning the admission of natives of India, the place and scope of the examination, and the proportion of Europeans selected for the higher posts.

THE GERMAN SECTION of the "King Edward VII. British-German Institute," originated by Sir Ernest Cassel in London, has established a library, which is to be attached to the English Seminar there. It will contain books in every department of English life, though its main purpose is to promote scientific research.

The library is supervised by Prof. Dibelius, the head of the English Department of the Colonial Institute.

THE first piece of printing executed in Glasgow was the "Protestation" uttered by the General Assembly of the Kirk held at Glasgow on November 28th, 1638. Mr. William Stewart recently read to the newly formed Glasgow Bibliographical Society a paper on this pamphlet, showing that it exists in three separate "states." The first wants altogether the line "intruded into the doctrine, worship, and discipline"; the second has this line at the top of p. 2 of the text; and the third has it at the bottom of p. 1 of the text.

The Society's *Transactions* will include, along with this paper, a census of known copies of the "Protestation" and its "states"; and those who possess copies not already noted by Mr. Stewart are asked to send particulars of them to Mr. J. C. Ewing, Librarian of Baillie's Institution, Glasgow.

MANY FRIENDS regret the departure last week of Mr. A. J. Dawson on a tour to Australia, where he began his career as a writer. He is now, perhaps, best known as a strong Imperialist, having created *The Standard of Empire*, and edited it since its beginning.

SPEAKING at a recent meeting of the National Literary Society of Ireland, Prof. Macalister deplored the fact that, whereas three Commissioners were at present engaged in collecting particulars with regard to all remains of antiquity in England, Scotland, and Wales, no such work was being done in Ireland. He claimed that Ireland ought to receive at least equal treatment with Great Britain. The special importance of Irish archaeological research lay in the fact that in Ireland alone could be read the history of a civilization that developed without the interference of the Roman Empire.

MR. HENRY FROWDE announces a new volume in the "Church Art Series," of which the general editor is Mr. Francis Bond. It deals with the subject of English church bells, and the author is Mr. H. B. Walters, joint editor of volumes on the church bells of Essex and Warwickshire. Curious local uses and customs in ringing bells are dealt with, and abundant specimens are given of dedications, inscriptions, and stamps on bells.

The volume also contains an elaborate account of mediæval and post-Reformation founders and foundries. The great development of interest in campanology may be gauged from the fact that the Bibliography in Mr. Walters's book occupies eleven closely printed pages. The volume will be profusely illustrated, like its predecessors in the series, with photographs and drawings.

MR. HAROLD MONRO, who has edited for the last twelve months *The Poetry Review*, is about to sever his connexion with that paper, and proposes to issue a quarterly periodical under the title of *Poetry and Drama*. It will include in its scope the appreciation and criticism of modern drama, and of American, French, German, and Italian poetry. The first issue will appear on March 15th of next year, and will be published at the Poetry Bookshop, 35, Devonshire Street, Theobalds Road, W.C.

WE are sorry to notice the death of the distinguished scholar Dr. David Henry Mueller, Professor of Semitic Languages at the University of Vienna, at the age of sixty-six. His contributions to the ancient history and epigraphy of Arabia are numerous and valuable. His various works on Sabæan archaeology and the Code of Hammurabi are perhaps the best known.

SCIENCE

The Pagan Tribes of Borneo. By Charles Hose and William McDougall. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

ANTHROPOLOGISTS who tasted the quality of a former joint production of the present authors, 'The Relations of Men and Animals in Sarawak,' have been impatiently expecting from them a rumoured work of more comprehensive scope; and here at length it is. No more fortunate kind of alliance can be conceived than that which thus brings a man of affairs and a man of science into co-partnership in regard to a subject pre-eminently demanding both types of experience. Dr. Hose has served for twenty-four years as a civil officer under the Rajah of Sarawak. Most of these years have been spent actually in Sarawak, and chiefly in the Baram district; but he also knows British North Borneo and the Dutch portion of the island, as well as the adjoining parts of Asia and Indonesia. Mr. McDougall, also, is no mere anthropologist of the study; for in the course of his association with the Cambridge Expedition to Torres Straits he visited Borneo, and, in fact, spent the greater part of a year in the Baram district, where he co-operated with Dr. Hose in collecting the material for the paper on animal cults already mentioned. At the same time, as Reader in Mental Philosophy in the University of Oxford he has taken part in the work of its growing anthropological school, and has thus been in a position to appreciate those modern developments of theory which it is the business of a good ethnographical monograph to illustrate and test.

In his modesty he would assign most of the credit for the book to Dr. Hose. As he puts it, with an almost embarrassing wealth of obstetrical metaphor:—

"My own part in its production has been merely that of a midwife, though I may perhaps claim to have helped in the washing and dressing of the infant as well as in its delivery, and even to have offered some useful advice during the long years of pregnancy."

That Dr. Hose's unrivalled knowledge of the facts goes far to constitute the value of this precious work we should be the last to dispute. But we also note, more especially in the second volume, where magico-religious phenomena are largely in question, a capacity to meet the more subtle inquiries of the student of comparative religion half-way, such as is hardly given to the observer who has spent his life in the field, all unconscious of the problems of the schools. For instance, in dealing with such a hotbed of animism as the Indonesian region, would Dr. Hose of himself have made allowance for the existence of a pre-animistic element, would he have thought of correlating *bali* with *mana*, and so on? But doubtless we are indiscreet in thus seeking to penetrate the secrets of that mysterious process,

joint-authorship. Nay, when, as in the present case, the product displays artistic unity, when matter and form are in harmony with each other, it becomes not only indiscreet, but also unscientific, to discriminate between the contributors. "The end crowns all."

Who and whence are the peoples of Borneo? We doubt not that the ethnological problem has cost our authors many searchings of heart, and that even now they would claim but approximate exactitude for the classification finally adopted by them. The so-called Malays of the coast regions, who are Mohammedans, without tribal organization, and ethnically a "mixed lot," are very properly excluded from the scope of the present study. The rest of the islanders—pagans and in the tribal state of society—are usually lumped together as Dyaks, but physically no less than culturally show considerable diversities amongst themselves. Six principal groups are, therefore, distinguished—Ibans (or Sea Dyaks), Kayans, Kenyahs, Klemantans, Muruts, and Punans. Inter-marriage, however, takes place continually in some degree between these groups, so that, besides typical communities—which, however, constitute the main bulk of the population—there are others that present decidedly intermediate characteristics. There appear to be no Negritos, or, in other words, Pygmies, in Borneo, though these are found in the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, and elsewhere in this region; and it must remain an open question whether any trace of such blood lingers in the woolly hair and coarse features of individuals to be met with here and there.

The most backward amongst the existing inhabitants are the Punans, forest-dwellers without fixed abode, who live by what their blow-pipe brings them. According to our authors' opinion, the Kenyahs and Klemantans are akin physically to the Punans, there being visible in each case a certain blending of Caucasian and Mongoloid elements, of which, according to their view, the former predominates. Dr. Haddon, however, in an interesting appendix on the physical characters of the races of Borneo, which embodies somatological measurements made by himself in company with Mr. McDougall, would seem to regard the Punans and Kenyahs as, on the contrary, pre-eminently Mongoloid or "Proto-Malayan" in type; though he nowhere expresses himself with much conviction, whilst his admirable statistical tables are everywhere eloquently suggestive of all the anomalies attendant on race-mixture. Be these things as they may, our authors show reason to think that these three peoples together constitute the true aborigines, the blend which they represent going back possibly to the time when Borneo was still continental. The Muruts, Ibans, and Kayans, on the other hand, they hold to be later immigrants.

Of these intrusive stocks the Kayans are especially interesting. There is much to be said on cultural grounds for connecting them with various tribes of the Irrawadi basin, such as the Karens, Chins,

and Nagas. In that case, we must suppose them to have been driven down the peninsula by Malay pressure, and to have entered Borneo by the rivers of the south, whence, retaining as they did their sense of racial unity, they were able to take a good hold on the country, so as even to impose their customs to a large extent on the pre-existing inhabitants such as the Kenyahs. Nor is this the last word concerning their origin. Our authors with many blushes confess to a wild guess concerning their ultimate relationships. As their earlier paper showed, the system of augury found in Borneo bears an extraordinary resemblance to that in vogue amongst the Romans. What, then, if from some unknown parting of the ways the Caucasian ancestors of the Kayans went east, whilst others of their kind took the westerly road to Rome? We say no more about this theory than that it is quite in keeping with the latest speculative experiments made in the name of the "ethnological method." The old-fashioned explanation of the "psychological" type, that similar conditions have engendered similar contrivances, is nowadays disparaged as an *argumentum ignaviae*. Well, here is the chance of playing the hero. If any one succeed in definitely linking up Borneo and Rome by means of Assam, the future of the ethnological method is assured.

It is impossible here to do justice to the veritable banquet of manners and customs that is served up for our delectation. What is especially interesting is that from first to last the reader is made to feel their inner rationale, their aptness and inevitability as parts of a system of life that in its own way works very well. Dr. Hose is of course qualified to write of these peoples almost as if he were one of themselves. Even the wild Punans are his good friends and intimates; and unconsciously he lets us understand that the doctrine of the "noble savage" is by no means wholly fallacious, Bagehot's substituted version, "when wild in woods the cringing savage crept," being quite inapplicable to such physically and morally fine specimens of humanity. After all, let us remember that we are within range of the beneficent ideas underlying Rajah Brooke's administrative policy, perhaps the most successful that has ever been applied to the work of civilizing peoples of low culture. If dealt with tenderly, the savage proves duly amenable. Thus, whereas head-hunting, a Kayan institution, developed in recent times amongst the Ibans into a scandalous form of sport when encouraged by the Malays for their own iniquitous purposes, the white man's rule, gracefully temporizing, has paved the way for the extinction of the practice by first reducing it to a form; the heads needed at funerals being let out to mourners who cling to the ways of orthodoxy from a set of old heads kept in stock by the Government. For the rest, whilst the text is not deficient in those curiosities to which in works of the kind attention tends to be directed, we are constantly reminded that the gap between

the mentality of these people and our own is not so great as we are apt to suppose. They do not invariably ascribe animation to material objects; they realize the fact of natural death, even if they ascribe some deaths to the use of magic; they reckon kinship much in our fashion, despite the remarkable paucity of their kinship terms; and so on.

Our last word must relate to the illustrations. Never was such a gallery of picturesque, nay beautiful forms on view in an anthropological work, the reason, no doubt, being partly that we have here to do with more or less white folk, well-formed and with intelligent faces, who go about—to put it mildly—untrammelled by superfluous garments. Set such gleaming figures against a background of mountain, river, and tropical forest, and by sheer manipulation of the camera you obtain results—the wrestling match will serve as an example—which beggar the imaginative artistry of our town-dwelling, model-copying age.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Bigelow (Maurice A.), TEACHERS' MANUAL OF BIOLOGY, 1/8d. net. Macmillan

A handbook to accompany the 'Applied Biology' and the 'Introduction to Biology,' by Maurice A. and Anna N. Bigelow, which will be found useful by teachers whose time for preparation in the subject is limited. It contains advice on the course of study, an analysis of other textbooks, a list of books for reference, and an Index.

Erskine (Alex.), HYPNOTISM: THE MYSTERY OF THE SUB-CONSCIOUS MIND AND THE POWER OF SUGGESTION, 3/6 Drane

A first glance at this book produces the impression of an advertisement poster. The frontispiece portrait of the "Professor" is followed by laudatory notices of his matinees at the London Pavilion and elsewhere, and a list of ills cured by hypnotism, the length of which is reminiscent of patent medicines. But the length of the list, though astounding, is as nothing to the length of some of the Professor's sentences. The book treats of hypnotism mainly in its relation to medicine.

Fabre (J. Henri), THE LIFE OF THE SPIDER, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, with a Preface by Maurice Maeterlinck. Hodder & Stoughton

In this volume M. Fabre has given us the results of his patient observations on the lives of spiders; he has lifted the veil that hides their domestic habits and habitations from the gaze of the ordinary investigator, and has told the story, not in scientific jargon, but in his own charming phraseology. To the naturalist many of his observations will prove revelations, and the simple style will appeal to the appreciative reader, for the translation has been accomplished without prejudice to the happy diction of the original. The author confines himself to the results of personal observations, and indulges in no ambitious generalization. To him "Nature is a riddle without a definite solution to satisfy man's curiosity," and he protests that "hypothesis follows on hypothesis; the theoretical rubbish-heap accumulates, and truth ever eludes us. To know how not to know might well be the last word of wisdom."

If, however, scientific terminology is used, it should be exact and consonant. "The poor and evil-smelling bug of the woods" would be better alluded to as the Pentatomid, rather than "the Pentatomida," as in the Preface. For Buprestis, "Buprestes" is printed, and the translator adds in a footnote that the latter is a generic name for beetles. In some cases references to "Field Crickets" in the text are attributed to Cicadas in the Index. These are but trifling blemishes, but they might easily have been avoided.

Hutchinson's Popular Botany: THE LIVING PLANT FROM SEED TO SEED, by A. E. Knight and Edward Step, 2 vols., 7/6 each.

We have noticed separate parts of this book as they appeared. It is excellently illustrated, the idea of giving photographs of plants in their natural surroundings being successfully carried out. The text combines popular and technical elements with considerable success. The heavy paper makes the volumes rather weighty.

Serviss (Garrett P.), ASTRONOMY IN A NUTSHELL, the Chief Facts and Principles explained in Popular Language for the General Reader and for Schools, 5/ net. Putnam

The author of this book is an American writer who has already to his credit books and articles on astronomy of the popular kind. The work now before us is intended as a reading-book for the general public who want to know something about astronomy. There are few diagrams, for Mr. Serviss prefers to induce the making of mental pictures, and the application of thought. The book is divided into four parts, which deal respectively with the simple geometry of astronomy, terrestrial phenomena such as tides and seasons depending on the celestial bodies, the solar system, and the stars.

The third of these is the longest of the four parts, and contains much information about the planets, comets, the geometry of eclipses, and most things which are included in the word astronomy in the general sense. A description of the elementary principles of spectrum analysis, a discussion of the possibility of a lunar atmosphere, the reason why an August or September Opposition of Mars is the most favourable, and the effect of light-pressure on comets' tails may be mentioned as special items. A sentence on p. 164, "Since eclipses do occur in some months, and do not occur in others, we must conclude that the situation of the nodes changes," may be questioned; and some alterations in this paragraph may be considered necessary in a second edition. The final part, dealing with the Fixed Stars, contains, together with much else, Secchi's classification of the stars according to spectral type, which, if unusual in a work of this kind, is necessary.

Though the diagrams are few, the book is illustrated by a useful series of pictures, which includes a copy of Schiaparelli's chart of the "canals" of Mars, Barnard's beautiful photographs of the same planet taken with the large Yerkes refractor in 1909, and reproductions of various classic photographs of nebula and star clusters. The book is very readable, and fully sustains the author's reputation.

Thorpe (Sir Edward) and Others, A DICTIONARY OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY, Vols. II. and III., Revised and Enlarged Edition, 45/ net each. Longmans

The new edition of Sir Edward Thorpe's well-known work is advancing steadily. The work promises to be the most comprehensive on the English market, and is likely to remain so for many years.

The type is good, and the carefully drawn diagrams assist in the elucidation of the text. Many of the articles are written by experts, and contain much valuable information. That on 'Explosives,' covering some seventy pages, and giving both historical and manufacturing details, and that on 'Naphthalene and its Derivatives,' are typical of the excellent quality of the work.

It is, however, a matter of regret that more pains have not been taken in some contributions to describe the most recent methods of chemical manufacture, instead of wasting valuable space on obsolete historical plant. For instance, in the article on 'Distillation' the description of stills is hardly what one would expect in a work of this kind. Although more or less out-of-date stills are described in detail, the highly efficient modern distilling plants, such as that of Guillaume, are not even mentioned. A reader who was armed only with the knowledge contained in this article and visited one of the large Continental distilleries would find himself many years behind the times. Again, the article on 'Glycerine' would be of much greater value were there a detailed description of a modern plant for glycerol recovery, such as Garrigue's or Ruymbeke's. A judicious suppression of irrelevant matter might have reduced the size and price of the volumes.

Winans (Walter), DEER BREEDING FOR FINE HEADS, with Descriptions of Many Varieties and Cross-Breeds, 12/6 net. Rowland Ward

This book, called by its author "rough notes," will prove useful to those who own forests and parks sufficiently extensive to warrant special attention to breeding. Where there is not this scope, it would ordinarily be better to give up the "herds of stunted fallow deer as small as goats and carrying miserable heads," even when the standard aimed at is good venison rather than fine heads and uniform colour. The notes will help towards securing these qualities, for they are based on wide experience, close observation, and sound judgment.

The breed may, as with other animals, be improved by judicious crossing; thus the red deer of Scotland and English parks may be crossed with the wapiti and the Altai, care being taken in selecting the animals. If the stag is a wapiti, he should be young, small, and powerful, the hinds being the largest of the red-deer breed obtainable. The resulting cross varies in size, some of the hinds being small, but their progeny, either by a wapiti or an Altai stag, are fine beasts.

Feeding, naturally, has much to do with successful breeding, and there are many useful directions; the danger from leaving clothes about, or wire, or rope, where deer have access, is pointed out. Here is an instance: a buck entangled his horns in a child's swing, and in trying to get free wound himself tightly to the tree on which it was fixed. Another buck, seeing him helpless, stabbed him, and he was found dead. Another entanglement resulted from a lace curtain hung out to dry.

The illustrations are good and appropriate, and the general production is of the sumptuous sort to which Messrs. Rowland Ward have accustomed us.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'Atoms,' Sir James Dewar. (Christmas Lecture Epilogue.)
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Natural History,' Lecture I, Mr. Cherry Kearton. (Juvenile Lecture.)
Thurs. Royal Institution, 8.—'Light,' Sir James Dewar. (Christmas Lecture Epilogue.)
Sat. Royal Institution, 2.—'Clouds,' Sir James Dewar. (Christmas Lecture Epilogue.)
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.—'Mesozoic Life,' Lecture II, Dr. T. J. Jehu.

FINE ARTS

Records of Eighteenth-Century Domestic Architecture and Decoration in Dublin.
Vol. IV. (Dublin, Georgian Society.)

MUCH of the splendour which characterized Dublin in the eighteenth century has already passed away, and much is passing. The great mansions of Henrietta Street, described in an earlier volume of the Georgian Society, are now—for the most part—decaying tenements; while the houses numbered 1 to 13, Upper Merrion Street, chronicled in the present volume, will shortly be pulled down to make way for the new buildings of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Many other fine examples of architectural work will doubtless soon follow; for, however one may regret it, a certain ruthlessness is often inevitable in the progress of cities. Hence it is difficult to over-estimate the value of work such as that done by the Georgian Society in observing carefully and recording faithfully, for the use of the future historian, what still remains of the social life of a great period in Irish history.

The present volume, besides dealing with houses in Upper Merrion Street, Merrion Square, Kildare Street, Molesworth Street, and Dawson Street, includes exhaustive accounts of seven large town houses built in Dublin during the eighteenth century by wealthy noblemen. Of these the most notable is undoubtedly Leinster House, built by James FitzGerald, twentieth Earl of Kildare, and afterwards Duke of Leinster, the father of the gallant and unfortunate Lord Edward FitzGerald. At that time the fashionable quarter of Dublin was on the north side of the river; and Lord Kildare's friends expressed some astonishment at his selection of what was then a suburban site on the south side, distant from the dwellings of the recognized leaders of society. "They will follow me," retorted Leinster House, "wherever I go." His prophecy was justified: Leinster House was finished in 1747; its completion was the signal for an aristocratic migration to the south side; and the year 1762 saw the beginning of Merrion Square, which, in conjunction with the neighbouring square of St. Stephen's Green, became the most important residential quarter of the city.

The other large mansions built for peers resident in Dublin, and described in this volume, include Aldborough House; Antrim House, where the Marchioness of Antrim entertained on a lavish scale at the end of the century; Charlemont House, built in 1763 for the great Earl of Charlemont; Clonmel House, the residence of the Lord Chief Justice, now used for the temporary housing of the Municipal Gallery of Modern Paintings; Langford House; and Northland House. A chapter is devoted to each of these buildings, and contains, besides a close description of architectural details, a valuable account of the personal history and character of the occupants.

A generally accepted belief exists that there is now no house of any consequence in Dublin of earlier date than the eighteenth century. In the chapter on Tailor's Hall, however, strong reason is shown for assigning the date of a considerable part of this building to the earlier part of the seventeenth century. In 1627 a religious house belonging to the Jesuit Order existed on the site, and the architectural characteristics of the present hall seem to lead expert opinion to the conclusion that it is the old Jesuit chapel. This chapter is well worth careful attention.

The President of the Society, the Rev. Dr. Mahaffy, contributes an article on the furnishing of Georgian houses in Dublin in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, which sheds a good deal of light on the simplicity of domestic requirements at that period, even among the aristocracy. Dr. Mahaffy was fortunate enough to obtain access to an inventory of articles sent from Howth Castle for the furnishing of Lord Howth's town house in St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, in 1751. This document, which was drawn up by Lord Howth's housekeeper, is still in the possession of the present representative of the St. Lawrence family. The furniture destined for "My Lord's Dressing Room" was as follows:—

"1 red settee bed, 1 black leather chair, 1 dressing glass in a walnut frame (9 by 14), 1 deal clothes chest, 1 deal dressing table, 1 fire grate, 1 brass lock, 1 fixt bell and 1 do. on the stairs."

This list cannot be said to savour of reckless luxury; but "My Lady's" requirements were still more modest. Her dressing-room was equipped with

"1 mohogany escrutore, an Oak Squab covered with Chequered Linen, a brass mounted moving grate, 1 iron Fender, 1 Harth brush, 1 brass lock."

The other rooms in the house, seventeen in all, seem to have been furnished on a similar scale. It is notable that only one carpet appears in the inventory; polished floors were, no doubt, more usual at the time. Dr. Mahaffy remarks not only on the absence of a bath, but also on the very scanty provision for personal washing.

The Society is to be congratulated on keeping up its high standard in the matter of illustration. Besides the large number of illustrations in the text, the book contains 122 full-page photographs of details of houses examined, all of which are admirably reproduced.

With the present issue the Society's work is done so far as the city of Dublin is concerned. The fifth volume, which will appear in the autumn of 1913, will deal with some of the most important of the Georgian country houses of Ireland. This will complete the work undertaken by the Society; but two of the Society's prominent workers contemplate publishing later two independent volumes. These will contain further details of country houses of the eighteenth century, together with some account of the Irish furniture, silver-work, and other crafts of the Georgian period.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Beautiful England: EXETER, described by Sidney Heath; and HAMPTON COURT, described by Walter Jerrold, both pictured by E. W. Haslehurst, 2/ net each. Blackie.

The illustrations in both these books are good, though a little too highly coloured. The descriptions meet the purpose of the series.

Brown (Frank P.), SOUTH KENSINGTON AND ITS ART TRAINING, 3/6 net. Longmans.

This spirited and well-argued defence of the Royal College of Art may be commended to the attention of members of Education Committees, Art-Gallery Committees, and others in authority. Mr. Walter Crane contributes a foreword to the effect that art education in this country is suffering not from State aid, but from State neglect. In his book Mr. Brown makes out a good case for the R.C.A., and argues that its comparative lack of success is due, not to faulty administration, but first to inadequate equipment; secondly, to the unwillingness of manufacturers to pay fair wages to expert college-trained craftsmen; and thirdly, to the want of any systematic endeavour to educate the general public in the appreciation of good craftsmanship and "to know the principles that are found to underlie the beautiful whenever present."

Egypt, Archaeological Survey, TWENTIETH MEMOIR, MEROITIC INSCRIPTIONS: Part II. NAPATA TO PHILE, AND MISCELLANEOUS, by F. Ll. Griffith, 25/.

Egypt Exploration Fund
In this volume, the Twentieth Memoir of the branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund known as the Archaeological Survey of Egypt, Mr. Griffith gives all the inscriptions in the Meroitic script which he has been able to collect from the Fifth Cataract to the frontier of Egypt. The greater part of these, as he tells us in his Preface, he has obtained from the monuments, squeezes, and copies taken by Lepsius half a century ago, and he acknowledges in almost hyperbolic phrases the extent of his gratitude to the staff of the Berlin Museum for these and other favours. Mr. Griffith is naturally *persona gratissima* to the Berlin Egyptologists, of whose methods he is the most forward advocate in this country, and we have no doubt his thanks are well deserved; but he has himself lately spent several winters in Nubia for the purpose of checking the information thus received, and the volume is therefore free from the reproach of being entirely "made in Germany."

Its contents will be caviare to the general. Except in a very few and unimportant cases, Mr. Griffith has not seen his way to accompany the inscriptions here recorded by translations into English; and the Meroitic script, on the decipherment of which he has for some time been engaged, does not seem to have yet yielded up its secrets. This is, perhaps, the less to be regretted because it is unlikely that either these or any other Meroitic inscriptions record events important for historical or other purposes. The little if rich kingdom founded by the priests of Amen when they fled from Egypt must always have remained, like Abyssinia at the present day, apart from the main stream of history; and, although its kings successfully invaded Egypt when she was at her weakest, their successes seem in the long run to have been as barren as that of the Abyssinians at the battle of Adowa. When they tried to repeat the raid in Roman times, they were quickly

put into their place, and their power gradually but slowly decayed.

We gather from Mr. Griffith that not only is the Candace of Ethiopia mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles a title rather than a name, but also that it is a title applied to the queen-mother. It would seem, therefore, that the blameless Ethiopians were in Roman times virtually under the rule of the Sultana Validé, or queen-dowager, for the time being, and this probably meant the rule of the priests at one remove. Hence the rebellion against priestly rule under King Ergamenes, which Diodorus Siculus records as due to the study of Greek philosophy by the king, seems to have spent its force by the beginning of our era. Mr. Griffith's transcriptions would be more readable did he not still cling to the vowel-less methods of Berlin. We recognize the name of the Amonasro of 'Aida' under the disguise of "Amani-asrawe"; but what are we to make of "King Atrns"?

Statham (H. Heathcote), A SHORT CRITICAL HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, 10/ net.

Several writers have attempted the task of a history of architecture since Fergusson's day, and, if the high standard of his work has not been surpassed, light has been thrown upon obscure periods, and research has opened up entirely new chapters of history. The improvement in the modern position is marked, and is coincident with a fuller understanding of the past. There is still much to be learnt—for instance, how far Egypt borrowed from Asia; and exploration in Babylonia may yet lead to the rewriting of the origins of art.

While the archæologist is collecting evidence the historian is arranging the facts gathered, and this 'Short Critical History' will be welcomed by the student no less than the general reader. Mr. Statham's work is needed to bridge the gap between Fergusson's monumental History and the textbooks. The tendency of the textbook is to present history as a series of self-contained compartments, fostering the misleading view of clearly defined boundaries of space and time. The inevitable nomenclature of styles and periods involves a confusing number of unnecessary subdivisions to the student, for whom the value of a good "approach" cannot be over-emphasized.

Mr. Statham is a master of the facts, and presents them in logical and orderly sequence, with critical comments by the way. The characteristic of his work is the treatment of architecture as a continuous development, which the reader is able to follow without a break from one country to another. Architecture before the Greek period is treated in one chapter. Greece and Rome are coupled, the one being complementary to the other. The third chapter deals with the 'Domed Styles and the Byzantine Type,' including the Sassanian style; in the fourth an account is given of Romanesque art and its evolution to Gothic, the term "Romanesque" being confined to buildings erected from the ninth to the twelfth century. Contemporary with this development is that of the Moslem builders, called by Mr. Statham "the Saracenic interlude." This offshoot leads inevitably to some overlapping, and this chapter might have been better as an appendix; in its present position it makes a disagreeable break in the author's scheme. As it is, chap. iv., 'From Romanesque to Gothic,' should be read with chap. vi., 'The Gothic Period.' Chap. vii., the last of the volume—'From the Renaissance to Modern Times'—shows a complete realization of the new conditions of architectural development beginning in Italy in the fifteenth century;

it was no longer to be the one supreme expression of aspiration and sentiment, it became the affair of individual artists; in the author's words, it "was to be a matter of intellectual choice rather than of automatic evolution."

The running commentary in the headlines of the pages is an excellent idea. A Glossary and an Index, and a chronological chart of the comparative dates of buildings, appended to each chapter, complete a useful and fully illustrated work.

Vasari (Giorgio), LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, AND ARCHITECTS, newly translated by Gaston Du C. de Vere, Vol. III., 25/ net.

Philip Lee Warner
The third volume of this handsomely illustrated quarto edition covers the period from Piero della Francesca to Verrocchio and Mantegna. It contains seventy plates, of which twenty-six are in colour, and of these those after Gentile da Fabriano, Giovanni Bellini ('The Doge Leonardo Loredano'), Antonio Pollaiuolo (the superb 'David Victor' at Berlin), and Botticelli deserve special praise for their accuracy of colour.

Vogüé (Marquis de), LA CITERNE DE RAMLEH ET LE TRACÉ DES ARCS BRISÉS, 2fr.

Paris, Klincksieck
A third reprint from the 'Mémoires.'

Yeats (Jack B.), LIFE IN THE WEST OF IRELAND, 5/ net.

Maunsell
The work of Mr. Jack B. Yeats has drawn most of its inspiration from the West of Ireland, and this book of fifty-six drawings, colour-prints, and reproductions of his pictures brings before us in his characteristic manner much of the atmosphere and typical life of that region. In Mr. Yeats's art there is a nice adjustment between the desire to make a decorative use of his material and the desire to give a vivid and dramatic representation of scenes and types. But while he has a fine sense of decorative values, owing something perhaps to the great Japanese illustrators, his feeling for human character is pre-eminent; his knowledge is personal and intimate. As one turns these pages one seems to see him not as a spectator, but as a participator in the life he depicts, and one can imagine him enjoying these fairs and races and circuses as much as the peasants whom he draws with such insight and sympathy. The publishers are to be congratulated on their successful reproduction of the black-and-white drawings. These outnumber the other illustrations, and are more interesting by reason of the sensitive beauty of their line.

ENGRAVINGS.

AMONG the engravings sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Tuesday, the 17th inst., were the following: R. Houston, after Rembrandt, Woman Plucking a Fowl, 74l. J. MacArdell, after Rembrandt, Portrait of an Old Lady, 92l. V. Green, after J. S. Copley, Henry Laurens, President of the American Congress, 1778, 56l.; after Reynolds, Miss Sarah Campbell, 66l. W. Smith, after J. Barney, Charity, printed in colours, 53l. W. Ward, after Hoppner, The Salad Girl, 70l. Schiavonetti, after Westall, A Ghost, and after Reynolds, The Mask, a pair, printed in colours, 129l. Jaunet, after Baudouin, L'agréable Négligé; after Le Clerc, La réunion des plaisirs, and Compagne de Pomone; and after St. Quentin, L'aimable paysanne, a set of four, printed in colours, 89l. J. R. Smith, after Romney, The Gower Family, 210l.; Mrs. Robinson, 70l.; Miss Cumberland, 100l.; after Lawrence, John Philpot Curran, 75l. C. Turner, after Raeburn, Sir Walter Scott, 170l.; after J. B. Greuze, Expectation (Le Baiser envoyé), 115l. W. Whiston Barney, after Cosway, Lord George and Charles Spencer, 205l. W. Barnard, after W. B. Bigg, The Plundering Vagrants, and The Peasant's Integrity, a pair, printed in colours, 66l. The total of the sale was 3,068l. 11s. 6d.

MUSIC

Les Origines de la Musique de Clavier en Angleterre. Par C. van den Borren. (Brussels, Librairie des Deux Mondes.)

DURING the last twenty or thirty years foreign opinion respecting modern British music has considerably changed. Formerly it was virtually ignored; at the present day it is to be heard, especially orchestral works, in most of the capitals of Europe. The great merits of the composers of the Elizabethan period have, of course, been recognized by serious German writers, among whom may be named A. W. Ambros and Max Seiffert; and now we have before us a study of the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, which the author naturally regards as the most important collection of music for the virginal of that period. But while admiring the skill and imagination of the English composers, he does not fail to point out many proofs of Italian influence: Morley and Bull, for instance, visited Italy. Whether the Portuguese Cabezón, who came to England with Philip II., exerted influence over the English composers in the matter of variations, or vice versa, is uncertain. Of course, until the lute music of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is more fully known, it is impossible to say how much Bull, Byrd, and others were indebted to it in the matters of form and figuration. The author, for instance, quotes a statement made by Mr. E. Dent to the effect that there is a quantity of lute music of the sixteenth century in the library of Cambridge University; and he also refers to M. Norlind's interesting paper, read at the London Congress of the International Society of Musicians in 1911, on 'English Music for the Lute in the Time of Shakespeare.'

Our author devotes many pages to the different kinds of figuration used by the virginalists, and shows how in many instances they anticipated modern practice. He calls attention to the sudden skips from a high note on the keyboard to a low one. He points to an instance in 'Barafostus Dreame,' but there phrasing and slow time would lessen the difficulty; for surely "Dream" music would not be played fast. Then he mentions a "saut formidable" on p. 126, but clever players of the period would have picked up the high note with the right hand, thus giving more time to the left for the jump downwards.

In the clavier music of the German composers of the seventeenth century the various movements of suites are frequently based on the theme of the Allemande, which undergoes rhythmical alteration. It is, therefore, interesting to find M. van den Borren referring to the same plan in the Gaillarde, which followed the Pavane. Morley, by the way, wrote in 1597, "After every pavan we set a galliard (that is, a kind of music made out of the other)." M. van den Borren even gives an example from the old collection of dances

'Nobiltà di Dame,' probably published in 1577, in which three movements are thus connected. With regard to a 'Piper's Pavan,' by Peerson, in the Virginal Book, followed immediately by a 'Piper's Galliard,' by Bull, which are thus related, the author asks whether Bull intentionally wrote his Galliard to follow Peerson's Pavan, or whether Messrs. Fuller-Maitland and Barclay Squire in their edition of the Virginal Book, having noticed this relationship, placed them side by side. The pagination list of pieces given under the heading 'Virginal Music' in Grove's 'Dictionary' shows, however, clearly that the editors followed the order of the autograph. Our author, in referring to the publication of the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, quotes a remark made by M. Max Seiffert at the recent London Congress, that what is wanted is not the publication of isolated manuscripts, but complete critical editions of the principal masters of virginal music. The latter are certainly to be desired, but as many years would pass before such critical editions could be prepared, all serious musicians must feel indebted to Messrs. Fuller-Maitland and Barclay Squire for having placed within their reach what seems to be the most important collection of virginal music of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

The whole of the volume before us shows how thoroughly the author has studied the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. It ought to be translated into English.

Musical Gossip.

'THE MIRACLE,' adapted as a "lyricscope play" in colours by MM. Joseph Menchen and Michel Carré, which was produced at Covent Garden last Saturday evening, is interesting, though not so impressive as the performances at Olympia. On the other hand, the story itself, somewhat modified, is easier to follow, and Humperdinck's clever and appropriate music is heard to better advantage. Prof. Schirmer conducted the orchestra, and Mr. Sidney Freidman the chorus of 200 performers behind the stage. Beethoven's 'Leonore' Overture No. 3 was selected as a kind of overture, but it is not in the least fitted to prepare the audience for what is to follow.

THE programme of the Carol Concert at the Albert Hall on Monday evening included "God rest you, merry gentlemen," and, of course, 'Good King Wenceslas' and one or two other traditional carols, but with the large choir and the frequent use of the organ at its loudest—when quiet diapason support was at most needed for the fine Royal Choral Choir—did not create the right atmosphere for a carol concert of olden times. The very fine singing of the choir deserves, however, full recognition; also the conducting of Sir Frederick Bridge. It is only fair to him to add that the carols bearing his name were among the most successful: notably "Ring out with jocund chime," an excellent specimen of a modern carol.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
 MON. Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 TUES. Sunday Concert Society, 2.50, Queen's Hall.
 WED. Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
 THUR. Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
 SAT. London Ballad Concert, 8, Royal Albert Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Garnett (Edward), *THE TRIAL OF JEANNE D'ARC*, an Historical Play in Five Acts, 3/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

In dramatizing the trial of Jeanne d'Arc Mr. Garnett has drawn largely on the two extant processes, the 'Process of Condemnation' and the 'Process of Rehabilitation,' telescoping, so to speak, their evidence as to the web of intrigue which was woven round this victim of English hatred and ecclesiastical treachery. So closely does his play follow in outline the course of the trial, so carefully does it preserve the methods of the cross-examination, and every now and then the very speeches of the martyred girl, that it has a surprising air of actuality. Perhaps there are occasions, as in the passages showing the baiting of Jeanne by her Church persecutors, in which the playwright has kept rather too near to the contemporary report of the proceedings to secure sufficiently broad dramatic effects. On the other hand, he has scenes that are almost intolerably poignant, and generally his treatment of his heroine is worthy of her and her sufferings. As he sees her, she is "a little slip of a girl," loyal to her Visions and the teaching of her Voices, girlish in her dread of her fierce or cunning gaolers, naturally overwrought by her anticipations of the rack or the stake, yet sweet-tempered and gentle amid all her fears, and angelic in innocence, fortitude, and piety.

Shakespeare, *THE WINTER'S TALE*, edited by F. W. Moorman, "The Arden Shakespeare," 2/6 net. Methuen

Prof. Moorman keeps up well the reputation of this series for thoroughness and good taste. The Introduction and notes are both fully equipped. But, while the latter show wide knowledge of the best views on the text, they might occasionally quote more pertinent passages from Shakespeare or contemporary literature—e.g., in the discussion of the difficult "I'll keep my stables where I lodge my wife" (p. 31), 'Much Ado' (III. iv. 40) is surely worth citing, with its juxtaposition of stables and barns (bairns). This is the very form the shepherd uses on discovering the child in this play (III. iii. 70).

We applaud the resolve to explain the text rather than proceed to emendation. At the same time the "beteeeming" which the Professor offers for "becoming" in III. iii. 22 is certainly an attractive suggestion.

For "wagon" as "chariot," not yet an undignified word (IV. iv. 118), cf. Mercutio's account of Queen Mab: "Her wagoner, a small gray-coated gnat." The oxlip (*ib.*, 125) is "bold" because it stands up with a much firmer stem than the drooping primrose. As for the association of rosemary with remembrance (IV. iv. 76), 'Hamlet' is, of course, cited, but it might have been added that Parkinson in his famous 'Paradisus' speaks of "an oyle Chymically drawne" from rosemary to strengthen the memory.

Something might have been said of Mamillius, for Shakespeare rarely introduces children.

Dramatic Gossip.

LIKE other wonderful inventions of the day, the moving picture has been almost as much abused as used. We have had to wait a long time for its natural employment as an aid in Christmas pantomime, and our congratulations are now due to the Scala for taking the lead with 'Santa Claus' in Kinemacolor. If the sentiment of that portion of the action which is represented by pictures is a little cloying, we are indeed thankful for an entire absence of vulgarity. Mr. Leedham Bantock would help matters if he would put a little more virility into his part of Father Christmas (his voice sometimes approaches a whine), and Margaret Favronowa will doubtless make a great deal more of her part—especially the clever verses by Mr. Harold Simpson which bring in the names of boys and girls—at subsequent performances than she did at the first; her dancing was a promise of far greater possibilities. It is, however, far from our wish to grumble; rather we congratulate all concerned in a novelty in which all healthy children will delight and which adults may well admire.

'PETER PAN' is again delighting the hearts of the youngsters at the Duke of York's, and it is just as well for them that Peter does not grow up. This is the ninth annual production of the play, and it is as warmly greeted as ever. At the opening performance on Tuesday the actors new to the cast were not part-perfect, but no doubt all is by this time in good working order.

A NEW PLAY by the writer who is known as George A. Birmingham will be produced by Mr. Charles Hawtrey at the Apollo Theatre early in January. 'General John Regan,' like the author's earlier play 'Eleanor's Enterprise,' produced in Dublin last year, deals with life in the West of Ireland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. S. T.—M.—Received.

S. H.—Many thanks.

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